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# News Print Crisis May Force Consolidations

## Negotiations Among Leaders In Industry Reported to be Making Important Progress—Premier Taschereau, of Quebec, Informed That Merger of Abitibi, Canada Power & Paper, Anglo-Canadian, and St. Lawrence, Has Already Been Effected— Price Bros. & Co. Issue Public Statement

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

MONTREAL, Que., October 6, 1930.—There has been no news of an official nature during the past week regarding the crisis in the news print industry caused by the resignation of Col. John H. Price from the chairmanship of the Newsprint Institute of Canada, supported by the St. Lawrence Corporation, but the feeling grows that the latest turn in the industry is likely to force consolidations, and that the current negotiations among the leaders in the industry are making important progress. A meeting of the Newsprint Institute, scheduled some time ago, was to have been held here during the past week, but announcement was made that this gathering had been indefinitely postponed, the inference being that it was hoped something of a definite nature would result from the present negotiations, looking towards a combination.

### Price Bros. State Case to Public

Meanwhile Price Bros. & Co., of Quebec, have issued a statement to the public outlining their position, and flatly declaring that they will be no party to "entangling alliances." The statement is as follows:

"Price Bros. & Co. was established in Quebec, Canada, in 1817. For more than one hundred years it has followed a policy of fair dealing with its customers. It has never broken its word; never avoided an obligation and never taken a sharp advantage. By these means it has grown steadily through the years to its present position of independent strength.

"Price Bros. & Co. today abides by that policy and is determined to preserve its position with the freedom of action which circumstances compel. Its ownership will remain unchanged, free from consolidations and entangling alliances. In the midst of troubled conditions in the news print industry it renews its undertaking that those with whom it does business may rely upon full value for every dollar; upon fulfillment of any promise it makes, upon just and equitable treatment.

"Price Bros. & Co. offers the same terms to all who purchase news print from its mills. Its price to all will be as low as the lowest contract price of any important North American producer and it will be a direct and definite price, without bonuses or speculative stock options. Price Bros. & Co. backs this policy with the strength and ability gained through more than a century of effort and experience. Its mills today are equipped with the most efficient and modern machinery; its woods supplies are unsurpassed; in mechanical equipment, in technical skill and in financial resources it occupies a position which gives every protection and advantage to its customers.

"Price Bros. & Co. makes this statement of its policy and position as an assurance to purchasers of news print who may be disturbed by the industry's unsettled outlook."

### The Cause of the Flare-up

It is now accepted as a fact here that the action of Price Bros. & Co. and of the St. Lawrence Corporation, in withdrawing from the News Print Institute, was the securing of a contract from the Hearst interests by the Canada Power and Paper Corporation and the companies connected in that gigantic merger. This contract, it is said, will call for 450,000 tons of news print per year, and it is further stated in the journals here that for this contract the Canada Power and Paper Corporation gave stock in the company, receiving also in return a substantial interest in the Dominion Newsprint Company, Ltd., the subsidiary which is now negotiating with the Newfoundland Government on behalf of the Hearst organization for power rights and timber limits adequate for the establishment of a large news print mill in Newfoundland. Piquancy is given to the situation by the fact that Sir Herbert Holt, who is chairman of the directors of Canada Power and Paper, is a member of the board of directors of Price Bros. & Co.

### Super-Merger Plans

The possibility of a merger between Canada Power and Paper and the Abitibi Power and Paper and the Backus-Brooks interests, first reported in the PAPER TRADE JOURNAL, is regarded here now as likely to be brought about in the near future.

Without the knowledge of many of the executives of the various companies of the Newsprint Institute, some of the news print leaders, so the story goes, led by J. H. Gundy, president of Canada Power and Paper Corporation, have been working on a merger of Abitibi, Canada Power and Paper, Anglo-Canadian and St. Lawrence, which, according to Premier Taschereau, of Quebec, three weeks ago, had been settled.

"I am told," he said, "that the merger is already effected."

Asked whether the Backus Brooks interests had also joined the merger, Premier Taschereau stated that his information was that these news print companies, located in Ontario, had not yet linked up with the huge group.

*(Continued on page 37)*

# Consolidated Water Power & Paper Expansion

## New Addition Will Double Size of Main Offices At Wisconsin Rapids—Improvements At Biron Mill Progressing Rapidly—New Buildings Includes Main Wood and Storage Rooms—Two New American Barking Drums Will Replace Old Equipment

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

APPLETON, Wis., October 6, 1930—Ground has been broken by the Consolidated Water Power and Paper Company, Wisconsin Rapids, Wis., for an addition 48 by 81 feet which will double the size of the company's main offices. It will be one story and basement, using Wisconsin sandstone, the same material as in the present office building. Childs & Smith, Chicago, designed the building.

Present offices in the old building will not be changed, but the accounting and bookkeeping departments housed in the basement will be moved to the new and more commodious quarters. There will also be a large stenographic department and six private offices. A larger waiting room will be made possible in the old building. The new offices will be ready for occupancy in the Spring.

Rapid progress is being made by the Consolidated company on the improvements at its mill at Biron, Wis. About fifty men have been employed on this work since May 1 and will complete their task about December 15. The new building includes a main wood room 75 by 108 feet; a wood storage room 27 by 56 feet, and a conveyor building 12 by 119 feet. Reinforcement work also is being done along 400 feet of the power dam. Two new American barking drums will replace the old equipment, giving a capacity which will enable the company to accomplish with one 8-hour shift what was formerly done with three shifts in 24 hours.

### Paper Mill Superintendents Convene

Members of the Northwestern Division of the American Pulp and Paper Mill Superintendents Association held their Fall convention at Green Bay, Wis., on Friday and Saturday of last week. The committee in charge of arrangements consisted of P. D. Bradley, M. J. Ketter, F. J. Timmerman, R. M. Radsch and Fred G. Lier.

Mornings were devoted to visits at various paper mills in the Central Fox River Valley, followed by get-together luncheons at noon. Plant and power problems were discussed by speakers and members at the Friday afternoon session. In the evening there was a dinner at which greetings to the visitors were extended by Mayor John Diener, of Green Bay. The speaker was J. M. Conway, president and general manager of the Hoberg Paper and Fibre Company.

Saturday afternoon's program consisted of group meetings dealing with sulphite, sulphate and ground wood problems. A joint banquet for superintendents and their wives was held Saturday evening at the Beaumont Hotel, with Judson G. Rosebush, vice-president and general manager of the Northern Paper Mills, as the speaker. Dancing followed.

Observation trips, luncheons and bridge were arranged for the women visitors by a committee headed by Mrs. A. E. Cofrin.

### Reservoir System Keeps Paper Mills Running

Had it not been for the foresight of paper mill men who in 1900 created the Wisconsin Valley Improvement Company, the paper mills along the Wisconsin River in Wisconsin would have had no water power at all as a result of the drought this summer. The dry spell was the most extensive ever known, and tested the capacity more than ever before of an extensive reservoir system in Vilas and Oneida Counties. Nearly 7,000,000,000 cubic feet of water was consumed to keep the mill wheels going.

The upper river drainage area is dotted with lakes and artificial reservoirs, part of the vast storage system. The idea was started by lumbermen who controlled the water flowage to meet the needs of logging streams. The advantages of uniform flow and flood control were seen by a group of paper mill leaders, including Neal Brown, George A. Whiting, Walter and Lewis Alexander, R. B. Tweedy, A. H. Reid, B. R. Goggins and G. D. Jones. They obtained capital, power of eminent domain, and legistative action to enforce contributions of all who benefitted. They accomplished with a private company what is done elsewhere under state control.

Because of the demands on the reservoirs, they stood at only 8.7 per cent of their capacity late in September. Nine were empty. Fall rains arrived just in time to prevent exhaustion of the water supply, and it is anticipated that conditions for the winter will be satisfactory. Some commercial current and steam power have been utilized by the mills because of the conditions. Warren E. Brooks, of Wausau, is general manager of the improvement company and directs control of the flowage. State engineers compute the amount of the assessments against water power owners, according to the benefits they receive.

### Freight Rate Fight Continues

Paper mills are joining with other industries of Wisconsin to oppose petitions of eastern carriers asking the Interstate Commerce Commission to reverse its own decision in the Eastern class rate investigation and increase the fifth and sixth class rates. Carriers ask that the fifth class rate be 40 per cent of first class, and the sixth class rate be 30 per cent of first class. This would mean increased rates on paper products of 14 and 9 per cent in each class, respectively. Shippers contend that rates on west bound freight have not been taken into consideration; further, that the commission's investigation was for the purpose of straightening out tangled rates and was not a revenue producing measure.

### News of the Industry

Threats to take legal steps to remove the Neenah dam, one of the most important to the paper mill interests of the Fox River Valley have been made by the Association for the Relief of High Water. It is contended that riparians are experiencing too much damage from high water and that unless the level of Lake Winnebago (which is controlled by the Neenah dam) is reduced or a 15-inch level maintained at the dam, action should be taken for removal. The Neenah and Menasha Water Power Company, made up of paper mill owners, has made no reply. Mill owners have co-operated with the association in the past to remedy unsatisfactory conditions.

Employes of the Badger-Globe mill of the Kimberly-Clark Corporation, Neenah, Wis., held a celebration Saturday afternoon last in honor of the trophy presented them at the national safety congress at Pittsburgh, Pa., last week. The trophy went to the winner of first place in the national safety contest among mills employing 500 or more persons. The mill operated for an entire year without a lost time accident. Employes met at a public hall, where the delegates to the congress displayed the trophy. Talks were given by company officials and plans made for a continuation of the safety record if possible. Last year the Kimberly-Clark Corporation's mill at Niagara Falls, N. Y. won the same honor.

Thirty officials and clerks of the sales department of the Marathon Paper Mills Company moved from Chicago to the carton division offices at Menasha, Wis. on October 1. The company closed its general sales division in Chicago, after maintaining it there for two years, and returned this personnel to the factory office.

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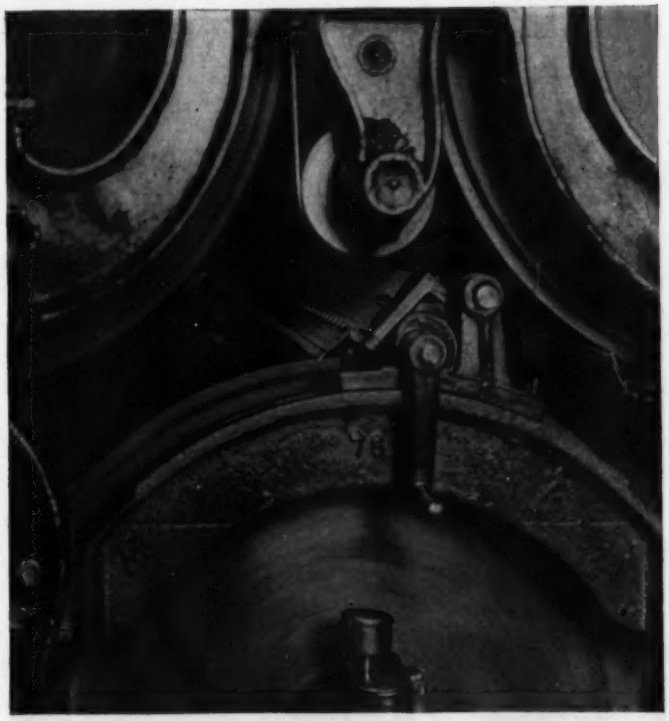

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# Ontario Paper Manufacturers More Active

## While Some Fine Paper Plants Are Running At From Four to Five Days Per Week, Others Are Operating On Full Schedule—Book Paper Manufacturers Well Booked Ahead—Demand For Wrapping and Paper Bags Below Normal For Season

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

TORONTO, Ont., October 6, 1930—With returning confidence in business conditions generally throughout the province the wholesale paper trade is experiencing a moderate revival, with sales distinctly better than they have been for some months past. In some sections of the industry there is still some hand to mouth buying but as a whole there is now a disposition on the part of the buying public to increase its commitments and with the release of a lot of work in the advertising and printing fields which had been held back during the business depression there has been a material increase in the consumption of paper. Sales, particularly of fine papers, are beginning to take on large bulk individually, and wholesalers report that while they cannot afford to relax the strenuous sales efforts they have been making for some months, orders are coming much easier than heretofore since the wave of light buying of paper set in. More business is coming from the larger printing and lithographing plants as a result of the picking up in trade in these sources and most paper houses are having a pretty fair turnover.

Despite the fact that some of the paper merchants have had to carry considerable sized stocks for some time prices in practically all paper lines have been holding firm and the market now is generally regarded as in a strong position. Leaving aside the news print situation, nearly all lines of paper are gradually coming into better demand and it is generally believed that as the Fall advances the paper industry generally will prosper under a greatly stimulated call for most lines. Up to the present the increased demand is pretty much confined to the fine paper market, with the coarse paper section somewhat inclined to be draggy.

In the paper manufacturing industry there is increasing activity although it cannot be said that mills are operating at capacity. Some of the fine paper mills, for instance, are running from four to five days a week, while others have managed to keep pretty well up to full schedule, although, with the exception of the book paper plants, there is not a great deal of tonnage booked ahead. In the coarse paper section the revival appears to be rather backward, with demand for wrapping paper and paper bags considerably lighter than it should be at this time of the year. Before the business slump came there was an excellent market in Ontario and other provinces for glassine, waxing and grease proof papers but this fell off considerably during the past few months and it has not yet come back to normal. Manufacturers of these lines, however, are looking for an early improvement in the market in keeping with other paper lines. Hard times affected the light weight paper market a good deal less than most lines and at the moment there is a really good demand for all light weight lines, such as toilet, tissues and specialty papers, with the mills all busy. Future orders are still satisfactory in paper converting lines but current business remains light, with envelope manufacturers complaining somewhat of small volume and manufacturing stationers experiencing the same backward conditions which they have been facing for some months. Board mills are only moderately busy but are expected to pick up shortly consonant with the paper box manufacturing industry which is showing considerable improvement.

### J. H. Black Denies New York Statement

J. H. Black, vice-president of the Abitibi Power and Paper Company in charge of power development, returned this week from a trip to the scene of the Abitibi Canyon power project and when questioned in regard to New York advices that he would head a new merger of news print firms which the Hearst interests are said to be forming, said: "As far as I am concerned and according to information in my possession, I am not president of the Hearst combine nor have I received any intimation to this effect." Mr. Black returned to the city after a seven-day trip into Northern Ontario and the Abitibi Canyon. He was accompanied in the T. and N. O. official car "Whitney," by H. F. McLean, of the McLean Construction Company, contractors for the Abitibi Canyon project, and George F. Hardy, supervising engineer, of New York. "I am not back of the Hearst deal," emphatically announced Mr. Black. "Of course, you know that I am not saying I would not accept the position of president, if it were offered me," he said laughingly, "but I would have to consider the proposition on its merits." Mr. Black was enthusiastic regarding his trip into Northern Ontario. He spoke glowingly of the advancement being made on the power project. "There are 950 men working up there now," he said. "We have a modern town erected there now in the middle of the bush. A few days ago an employe of the works turned on the electric lights for the first time. The little settlement is provided now with sewers, electric lights and running water, all conforming with the Public Health Act of Ontario. Everything is all in readiness for the winter's work."

### Notes and Jottings of the Trade

W. J. Meredew, vice-president of the Charles V. Syrett Paper Company, was recently re-elected president of the Toronto Diocesan Lay Readers' Association.

Kay Crabtree, manager of the Crabtree Division of the Howard Smith Paper Mills, Ltd., was a business visitor in Toronto during the past week.

Less than 2 per cent of fires in Canada are of incendiary origin, including the fires among the pulpwood timber limits of the country, according to a statement made a few days ago by E. P. Heaton of Toronto, president of the Canadian Fire Marshalls. He made the statement in contradiction of figures given at the recent Winnipeg convention of fire chiefs to the effect that 20 per cent of the fires on the North American continent were set.

In addition to the reforestation carried out in various parts of the province by the forestry branch of the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests, individual farmers in many sections of Ontario are assisting in this work by taking advantage of the offer of the Government to give 3,500 young trees to all farmers who make application.

Allan Wainwright, son of Norman E. Wainwright, head of the Don Valley Paper Mills, Ltd., Toronto, has just returned to the city, having, with a companion, just completed a 1,500 mile bicycle tour of Europe. For nearly three months they covered dusty roads in England, Wales, Germany, France, Austria and Scotland. They also visited Italy where they were among others to be received by the Pope.

Mayor A. Wells Gray of New Westminster, B. C., has been elected vice-president of the Westminster Paper Company, Ltd., New Westminster. Ald. Archie Hogg is also a director of the organization as representative of the city council.

One of the most attractive booths at the recent Vancouver Exhibition was that of Columbia Paper Company, Ltd. The background of the booth was a replica of a scene at Ocean Falls where the mills of the Pacific Mills Company are located. This scene showed the falls, mountains and forest and gave a most realistic picture of the location. A diploma was awarded the company in recognition of the merits of the display.

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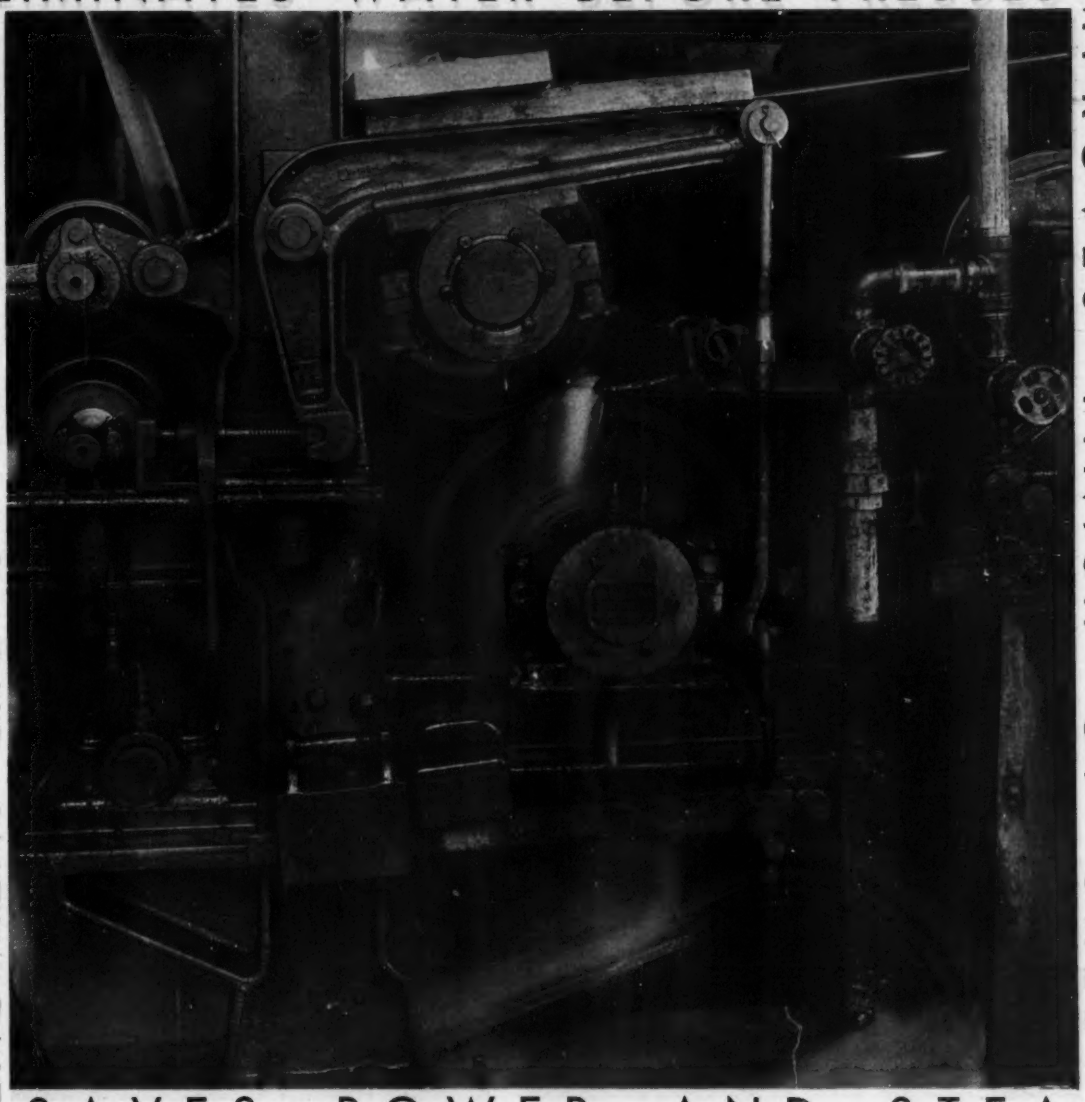

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Something NEW for BOARD MILLS

# Boston Paper Market Is Moderately Active

## Some Improvement Noticed In Both Fine and Coarse Paper Sections — Orders Are More Frequent and Inquiries Are Being Received In Greater Volume—Box Board Demand Is Well Maintained Although Prices Continue Easy

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

BOSTON, Mass., October 6, 1930—The paper market has averaged fair during the last week. In some quarters there has been an improvement, both in fine and coarse grades, with orders received in larger volume and inquiries in increased numbers. Some note indications of a good year ahead. Others say that business has toned down a little and that the demand is not what it should be for the season, particularly in fine paper. They feel that the Jewish holidays have had some effect on market activity and that the parade of the American Legion October 7, with many establishments closing for the day, including member houses of the Boston Paper Trade Association, will make some difference. On the other hand, it is felt that the influx of a vast throng for attendance at a convention should increase consumption of merchandise generally. Wrapping paper is fairly active, and in some houses improving in the volume of sales. A number look for a prosperous year. Kraft prices, however, are low with a declining tendency.

In some quarters the box board market shows improvement, although, as a whole, the demand is quiet. Considering conditions. the volume of sales has held up rather well. The price situation remains unchanged.

It is more or less of a waiting game in the paper stock market, with the demand just as inactive, if not more so.

### John Carter & Co.'s Annual Report

The annual statement of John Carter & Co., Inc., just made public, includes the following items: Assets—Real estate, less depreciation, $46,809; merchandise, $273,825; furniture, fixtures and machinery, $9,972; vehicles, less depreciation, $7,444; notes receivable, $12,049; accounts receivable, $218,027; cash, $22,483; securities, $120,861; accrued interest, $1,058; prepaid insurance, $4,783. Total, $717,311. Liabilities—Capital, $99,000; accounts payable and accruable, $99,710; reserves (surp), $61,039; surplus, $457,562. Total, $717,311.

John Carter & Co., Inc., exclusive agents for Mid-States Gummed Papers, manufactured by Mid-States Gummed Paper Company, Chicago, Ill. are issuing a sample book containing 53 sheets of this product, used for various purposes. Outstanding features of these "really flat" papers include a fine printing surface, attractive color, substantial weight and liberal gumming. There are many colors and grades, some of which are stocked in Boston and the others readily obtained for shipment. The papers are in white, colored mediums, plated, boncraft gummed, coated gummed, friction glazed, specials and kraft.

### Bird & Son Shows Large Surplus

The annual statement of Bird & Son, Inc., East Walpole, Mass., just made public, includes the following: Assets—Real estate, $4,394,268; machinery, $6,659,174; merchandise, $2,311,289; construction in process, $55,178; furniture, fixtures, tools, $103,557; vehicles, $107,592; notes receivable, $142,745; accounts receivable, $1,512,777; cash, $563,391; securities, $3,822,808; deferred charges, $130,531; good will, $1,400,000. Total, $21,203,310. Liabilities—Capital, $2,930,000; accounts payable, $937,765; reserves, $73,057; reserve for depreciation, $4,059,868; surplus, $7,202,020; 400,000 shares no par value, 6,000,000. Total, $21,203,310.

The annual statement of Bird & Son Sales Corporation, East Walpole, is as follows: Assets—machinery, $452; furniture, fixtures, tools, $9,344; notes receivable, $174,245; accounts receivable, $611,081; cash, $240,359; defd $3,060. Total, $1,038,541. Liabilities—Capital, $100,000; accounts payable, $816,587; surplus, $121,954. Total, $1,038,541.

The statement of the Bird Machine Company, East Walpole, includes the following: Assets—Real estate, $218,820; machinery, $59,455; merchandise, $142,580; furniture, fixtures, tools, $8,641; vehicles, $3,339; notes receivable, $32,649; accounts receivable, $225,900; cash, $21,499; securities, $64,106; defd., $3,903; patent rights, $1. Total, $780,893. Liabilities—Capital stock, $136,400; accounts payable, $86,419; surplus, $458,074; 20,000 shares no par value, $100,000. Total, $780,893.

### Plymouth Cordage Buys Large Building

The Plymouth Cordage Company, Plymouth, Mass., and Welland, Canada, are to carry a stock in Boston and have recently purchased the four-story building, 296-298 State street, not far from the old office of the company, for many years at 126 State street. The property also has a 62-foot front on Atlantic avenue and a 40-foot front on Commerce street. All deliveries and shipments of cordage are to be made from the Commerce street side. The sales office is on the State street front, lower floor, where there will be a permanent exhibit of types and sizes of Plymouth rope and binder twine and tying twines in the various sizes and put-ups. The office and directors' room are on the second floor. Ample storage facilities are afforded on the second and third floors.

Although the company has maintained a Boston office for nearly 75 years, shipments have always been made to New England distributors from North Plymouth. The carrying of a Boston stock does not indicate any change of policy in distribution, but is to supplement the efforts of their capable distributors to make for quicker shipments.

### Lindquist Joins Parsons & Whittemore

H. E. Lindquist, of the Standard Paper Company, Kalamazoo, Mich., has terminated his connection with that company in a manner satisfactory to both parties and has concluded in arrangement with the Parsons & Whittemore Company, Inc., to direct their new "Domestic Mill Department," which will handle products of certain American paper and board mills on an exclusive sales agency basis to merchants and consumers in the domestic trade. The Department is to act as exclusive sales representative of the Analomink Paper Company, North Water Gap, Pa., manufacturers of special papers and light weight board specialties.

W. W. Hixon, Eastern district manager of the Sutherland Paper Company, Kalamazoo, is to handle the board business for the Standard Paper Company Division.

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### Paper Firms Heavy Tax Payers in Holyoke

HOLYOKE, Mass., October 7, 1930.—The American Writing Paper Company, Inc., is the second largest taxpayer in the city of Holyoke with a tax of $162,326. Other heavy taxpayers on the assessors lists are the following: Chemical Paper Manufacturing Company, $28,497; Crocker-McElwain Company, $18,403; Holyoke Water Power Company, $112,202; National Blank Book Company, $18,678; Parsons Paper Company, $20,899; White & Wyckoff Company, $12,874; Whiting & Co., $31,707; Whiting Paper Company, $23,213; Worthington Pump and Machinery Corporation, $25,017.

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# Paper Demand Slowly Growing In Philadelphia

## Consumption of Wrapping Paper, Containers, Boxes, Tissues and Specialties Needed for Immediate Future, Broadening—Various Standard Grades of Fine Paper Only Moderately Active, Although Some Cheap Grades Are Moving In Good Volume

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., October 6, 1930.—Quaker City paper markets have been slowly progressing and there is growing needs for those grades that are consumed in industries that become active in Autumn. While there was not a normal volume of demand there was broader consumption of wrapping paper, containers, boxes, tissues and other specialties needed for the immediate future. While business indicated growing demand for paper under urgent needs there was no large preparation in stocking for the long term, as consumers bought smaller lots than normally purchased at this season. However, requests for immediate shipments would lead the dealers to assume that consumers are not stocked with any appreciable amount of paper goods and that there must be growing orders as the Fall season expands business and the holidays are anticipated.

While the general lines of fine papers are moving in restricted quantities, certain cheap grades of book papers, announcement stocks, social writing papers and some of the cheaper grades of coated papers which have been in demand among book publishers, are going forward in better volume. Coated and unfinished grades of book papers generally have been moving fairly well as wholesalers report upward trend in demand and the mill representatives have broader orders for volume quantities after a drifting market of several weeks. Heaviness is noticeable in the paper stock and rag trades as the mills hold off orders. While there are frequent inquiries there is little ordering ahead by manufacturers for Fall business. The better grades of paper stock and rags are low. Wiping rags are chiefly in demand today as both domestic and importing branches of the rag trade lags along. Prices are holding in most grades of both rags and paper stocks with slight reduction in book papers and in some of the better grades of rags.

### Scott Paper Co. Reports High Record Sales

Report of the Scott Paper Company, of Chester, Pa., with offices here in the Packard Building, for the month of September, issued last week, show that the manufacturers of tissues and converters of sanitary products have reached a new high in sales in the month and for all time and that the first nine months of the current year were also record attainments. Sales in September reached $1,030,308, the largest for any month in the history of the company, and compares with the same month of 1929 in sales of $877,701. For the nine months of the current year sales were $6,489,722, also record breaking for the period covered, and comparing with $5,852,007 in the first nine months of last year, an increase of 10.9 per cent. There has been a contest among dealers and sales representatives of the Scott Paper Company throughout the month, for which cash awards will be given according to attainments and with a discount allowed on all sales over that period to dealers and salesmen.

### Paper Trade Golf Tournament

The Philadelphia Paper Trade Golf Tournament, sponsored by members of the Philadelphia Paper Trade Association, was staged on the links of the Manufacturers Country Club, at Orland, Pa., on September 16 and 17 with a two day schedule of games for the annual award of the Paper Trade Golf Cup, which this year went to Harrison Baldwin, of the Hammermill Paper Company, Erie, Pa., with low net score of 74; Edward McCorkendale, of The Paper Merchants, Inc., coming in for the second honors as the winner of the Kicker Handicap. George Stevens, of the Jessup and Moore Paper Company, won the first 8; A. B. Sherrill, the second 8; and W. W. Langtry, District of Columbia Paper Company, the third 8. Winners of the defeated four were first 8, Harrison Baldwin; second 8, Fred F. Hasting, American Writing Paper Company, and third 8, R. M. McCandless, New York. Following the games in the qualifying round held on the 16th there was a banquet at the Manufacturer's Country Club with 28 of the trade associates represented. President S. L. Willson, of the American Pulp and Paper Company, and of the American Writing Paper Company, was the speaker at the banquet and gave a brief and hearty word of greeting to his fellows and was followed by Fred W. Leahy, vice president of the Eastern Paper Company, with a message of cheerful import. The semi-finals and final play for the championship of the 1930-31 term were scheduled for the second day's program. The committee in charge of the Golfing Tournament was: A. B. Sherrill, Irwin F. Megargee, of Curtis & Bros., and E. A. Weihenmayer, of Jessup and Moore Paper Company.

### Paper Men Attend Direct Mail Convention

Members of the Philadelphia Paper Trade who journeyed to the Direct Mail Advertising Convention held in Milwaukee last week were: George W. Ward, of the D. L. Ward Company, who was among the speakers at the Friday session and who addressed the convention in an open forum symposium on the Graphic Arts Exhibit, and Wilbur Kortkamp, of the Dill and Collins Company, who featured an exhibit of various papers for the printing trades and direct mail purposes manufactured by the local fine paper mills. Mr. Ward presided at the Friday session and in his symposium outlined the exhibits of direct mail matter which has been assembled from the fifty best specimens of direct mail campaigns conducted by various industries for the year of 1929-30 and which this year has been taken up as a feature of the Direct Mail Advertising Association and which for the first time was shown at the Milwaukee convention. This exhibit will be sent to the advertising clubs of the country and will be placed on exhibition in these clubs according to section, including that of New England, the Southern States Division and in other parts of the Middle and Far West and North West as well as South West, in a set of six exact displays of the fifty campaigns assembled, under direction of Mr. Ward, while until this year has sponsored the Graphic Arts Exhibit of the Direct Mail Leaders. The itinerary of the Direct Mail Leaders Exhibit is under the supervision of the Direct Mail Advertisers Association and for the future will remain in its jurisdiction.

### American Paper Products, Inc., To Expand

Under plans for extension of production, American Paper Products, Inc., manufacturers of paper tubes and allied lines, with quarters at 2113-15-17 Rush street, will secure larger space and remove its plant to the enlarged home which is now contemplated. The firm is negotiating for the purchase of its own buildings which are to be remodeled to meet its needs and shortly will announce its new location, now under way of transfer. American Paper Products, Inc., was organized last March with M. Perelman president and Charles Halbert, secretary and treasurer. Mr. Halbert formerly was connected with the Keystone Paper Products, Inc., which last year sold its plant and equipment to the Cleveland Container Company and which for several years conducted a similar business to the American Paper Products line in this city.

# Plater Production bettered by 20%

## *Old Platers Do More Work at Less Cost When Norwood Engineers Change Them Over to Direct Drive*

MOTOR driven platers produce faster. They shorten up the time of reversals and increase the average speed of the rolls. By eliminating belt expense, they reduce maintenance and operating costs. And they require less space on the finishing room floor.

You can profit by the superiority of direct drive platers in either of two ways. First: by the installation of new Norwood Motor Driven Platers. Or, second: by letting us change over your present platers into direct motor drives. In some mills we have increased production as much as 20% changing old platers to direct drives or by installing motor driven platers.

Gear your plater work up to modern production standards. If you have platers that are still in too good condition to junk let us submit a proposition for changing them over into direct motor drives. In the mills where we have made such change overs highly profitable and satisfactory increases in production have been made possible. Just send in the coupon below for full particulars.

**NORWOOD ENGINEERING CO.**
**17 No. Maple Street, Florence, Mass.**

--------**Get Full Details**--------
PT 1030

Norwood Engineering Co., Florence, Mass.
Please send full details about items checked.

☐—Norwood Platers.

☐—Changing platers to direct drive.

*Mr.* .....

*Company* .....

with a large plant at Jackson and Front streets. American Paper Products will develop further its business in mailing tubes, textile cores, ribbon blocks, thread tubes, and other lines of these grades of converted products, when the new home is announced.

### Hummel-Ross Fibre Corp. Adds Board Specialist

Following removal of the Philadelphia quarters to the large space in the Lewis Tower Building at 15th and Locust streets, the Hummel-Ross Fibre Corporation, of Hopewell, Va., has added to its Quaker City staff an additional sales representative who will feature kraft board products of the corporation. The new representative is known to the Philadelphia trade and formerly was linked with the Ajax Paper Mills, of Buck Run, Pa., and with the Franklin Board and Paper Company, Franklin, Ohio, and is Leonard Fitzgerald, who began his association with the firm last week. The new offices of the Hummel-Ross Fibre Corporation in this city have become the general sales offices of the Hopewell, Va., mills. T. C. Hanna is sales manager and F. Osborne, formerly branch manager, is associated with the staff.

### D. L. Ward Co. In New Quarters

Announcements are being sent to the trade and to customers of the D. L. Ward Company, formerly located at 28 South 6th street, of the settlement of that long established paper house in its new modern home in the mammoth Terminal Commerce Building at Broad and Callowhill streets. Though announcement is made of the removal and settlement of the paper house in the new quarters, formal opening of the business in its present site has not been effected, as the head of the firm is absent from the city attending the Direct Mail Advertising Association Convention in Milwaukee, and the opening is postponed until his return. The new home of the company is on the second floor, and combines offices, sales rooms, warehouse and shipping facilities along two adjoining railroads in single floor space and in the heart of the city's business section, two squares away from City Hall.

### Paper Houses Exhibit At Bakers Convention

Local paper houses engaged in service of paper supplies to the baking industry joined in the annual convention of the National Bakers Association held in late September at Atlantic City, where the Convention Hall was given over to the annual session of the baking trade. Those from the Philadelphia trade who participated in the Convention were: Thomas H. Royal & Co., 7th and Grange streets, large bag producers; and the Paramount Paper Products Company, 3rd and Callowhill streets, manufacturers of a line of bags and specialties in paper for the bakers trade and other industries. Vice President and General Manager Gordon Friend of the Royal Company and Sales Manager E. J. Hamilton, who supervised the exhibits of cellophane faced sacks and wraps which the firm manufactures for the baking industry, joined in the convention activities and presided at the exhibit in Convention Hall. A. B. Kehr, of the Paramount Paper Products, Inc., attended the week's business and social sessions at the shore resort, and featured the line of bakers supplies in glassines, its own specialty for that trade, Parafine and Duplex bags under the Paramount labels.

### Willard Heisley & Co. Occupies New Offices

With the transfer of the rag brokerage business which for many years was conducted by the late Daniel I. Murphy, one of the oldest of its kind in the city, the new ownership, Willard Heisley & Co., is now occupying the offices at 119 South 4th street. As one of the pioneer paper stock and rag concerns in the city, with a national mill patronage, the Daniel I. Murphy Company, which originally was located on North Delaware avenue, where a wholesale warehouse was conducted, in recent times became a brokerage business importing and dealing in rags of domestic grades. The business, which for the past few years was conducted by the son of the founder, John A. Murphy, is now owned by Willard Heisley and William Hellman, having been taken over by these associates of the concern in the spring and the quarters removed from 4th and Chestnut streets to the present offices. Mr. Heisley formerly was manager of the Murphy Company and for four years was connected with the old firm. Mr. Hellman is a former waste dealer. The business is continued as an importing concern and is making a specialty of foreign rags and also dealing in domestic grades. John A. Murphy still has silent interest in the concern but is no longer active in the management, having become associated with an investment firm.

### Morgan H. Thomas Recovered

With the opening of the Fall season, President Morgan H. Thomas, of the Garrett-Buchanan Company, 16-24 South 6th street, returned to his daily duties as head of the old established and prominent Philadelphia paper concern, following a prolonged illness that followed an operation last spring. Since late summer he has been visiting the office at headquarters once a week coming from his summer home in Ocean City, N. J. With the early days of Fall he has been resuming regular business hours and reports his health much improved.

### William Melchior Represents Standard Paper Co.

The Standard Paper Company, of Bellows Falls, Vt., has acquired a Philadelphia office under direction of William Melchior, who will represent the manufacturers in the Pennsylvania, Southern New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland trade, with the line of gummed tapes produced by the New England concern. The local offices will cover the sales of gummed tapes, plain tapes, colored sealing tapes and stay tapes produced by the Standard Paper Company.

## Inspect Pulpwood Terminal at Mt. Louis

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., September 29, 1930.—Officials of the Algonquin Paper Company left this city during the week on an inspection trip to the extensive holdings of the concern in Mont Louis, Canada. Construction of a new pulpwood terminal and power plant is now nearing completion at that place and about $100,000 is being expended in the project. Among those making the trip were Frank A. Augsbury, president of the company, who is accompanied by a brother from San Francisco. The party motored from this city to Quebec where they boarded a steamer for the trip to Mont Louis.

Canadian authorities are now investigating the sinking of a steamer loaded with pulpwood in the St. Lawrence River early last month which was being shipped from Mont Louis to the Algonquin Paper Company. A number of vessels were involved in the accident and a considerable quantity of pulp wood was lost. No loss of life occurred, however, and the steamer has since been recovered.

## Western Paper Men Look for Improvement

CARTHAGE, N. Y., October 6, 1920.—Business conditions in the West are very unsatisfactory just now in the opinion of John H. McDonald, who is connected with the National Paper Products Company in an engineering capacity. He had just returned from a trip to the Pacific Coast where he supervised the installation of a converting system in a large mill owned by the Crown-Zellerbach interests. Despite the present depression in that section it is his belief that the paper mill men are looking for better times and rarely was there any pessimism displayed.

For a number of years Mr. McDonald was associated with the Watertown plant of the Continental Paper Bag Company but severed connections with that firm in 1929 to become identified with the Crown-Zellerbach interests in this village. He has been in the West for several months but from now on plans to make his home here where he will carry on experimental and engineering work.

M & W electrically-driven Four-Drum Winder and Slitter in mill of Mead Straw Pulp Co., Chillicothe, Ohio.

# Just the RIGHT Roll Hardness

A HARD roll centre for safe handling—Slightly *decreasing* hardness toward the outside, to prevent shrinking and welting in the customer's hands—

And this slight decrease accomplished *automatically,* by the nature of the drive itself, instead of by frequent skilled manipulation—

That is the everyday service which the users of M & W electrically-driven Four-Drum Winders have learned to expect. They just start the rolls going, and the Winder "runs itself."

The saving in labor, and the gain in quality of product, will be appreciated by every mill superintendent.

This new trouble-saving electric drive is fully described in the new booklet on M & W Four-Drum Winders. Shall we send you a copy?

***Yes, we still build belt-driven Winders — and good ones! But we consider the Electric Drice a long step forward.***

**THE MOORE & WHITE COMPANY**
*Established 1885*
15th ST. & LEHIGH AVE. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

# Northwestern Superintendents Meet At Green Bay

## James R. Simpson of the Consolidated Water Power & Paper Co., Wisconsin Rapids Is Elected Chairman of the Division—Numerous Important Papers Are Read By Representative Superintendents and Others—Meeting Is Unusually Well Attended

GREEN BAY, Wis., October 6, 1930.—The Northwestern Division of the American Pulp and Paper Mill Superintendents' Association held its fall meeting here Friday and Saturday of last week. There was an attendance of nearly two hundred members and guests and the meeting was a big success in every respect.

James R. Simpson of the Consolidated Water Power and Paper Company, Wisconsin Rapids, was elected chairman; H. A. Skinner of the Marathon Paper Mills Company, Rothschild, Wis., was elected vice-chairman, and C. E. Jackson of the Consolidated Water Power and Paper Company, of Wisconsin Rapids, was elected secretary and treasurer.

The headquarters of the convention was at the Hotel Beaumont and the meeting was under the auspices of the Fort Howard Paper Company, the Northern Paper Mills and the Hoberg Paper and Fibre Company.

R. M. Radsch was the toastmaster at the stag dinner Friday evening, at which J. M. Conway, president and general manager of the Hobert Paper and Fibre Company, was the speaker of the evening. Roy H. Kelly was the toastmaster at the joint banquet of the ladies and gentlemen banquet Saturday evening. Among the speakers at this dinner was Judson G. Rosebush, treasurer and general manager of the Northern Paper Mills.

E. P. Gleason of the Nekoosa-Edwards Paper Company was chairman at the meeting Friday afternoon, at which the following papers were delivered: "Steam Accumulator in Pulp and Paper Mill," by H. W. Gochnauer, Northern Paper Mills; "The Grewin System for Paper Machines," by A. E. Montgomery, J. O. Ross Engineering Corporation; "Temperature Control in Cooking Sulphite," by S. E. Tomczak, Flambeau Paper Company, and "Economical Steam Pressure for Paper Mills," by L. F. Bunde, Nekoosa-Edwards Paper Company.

There were three Divisional meetings Saturday afternoon. R. M. Radsch of the Thilmany Pulp and Paper Company was chairman of the Kraft Meeting; Paul Sievert of the Marinette & Menominee Paper Company was chairman of the Sulphite Meeting, and Roy Kelly of the Marathon Paper Mills Company was chairman of the Artificial Pulp Stone Meeting. At these meetings the following papers were delivered: "Modern Digester Practice in Sulphate Mills," by Gus Enderlein of Mosinee Paper Mills; "Problems in Sulphite Manufacture," by J. H. Hansen of Peshtigo; "Nirosta Steel on Paper Mill Applications," by P. E. Floyd of Associated Alloy Steel Company, and "Artificial Pulp Stones and Mechanical Pulp Grinding," by J. H. Slater of the Escanaba Paper Company.

Peter J. Massey, former secretary of the American Pulp and Paper Mill Superintendents' Association, was presented a jewel as honorary president of the association.

At the Saturday morning session, C. R. Whipple, of the Beloit Iron Works, delivered the following interesting paper on: "Some of the Latest Improvements on Paper Machines":

### Some of the Latest Improvements on Paper Machines

The paper industry is rapidly developing new ideas for the production of paper and much of the progress is due to the spirit of co-operation between the superintendents and the machinery builders.

Some of the latest improvements on paper machines will be interesting to superintendents faced with the problems of manufacturing paper. Some examples of recent developments on paper machines are as follows:

### Application of Anti-friction Bearings

The application of anti-friction bearings to paper machines in the last few years has made possible the development of other desirable improvements on paper machines. It is a well known fact among paper makers that anti-friction bearings on paper machines reduces power requirements. Aside from this saving of power, the use of anti-friction bearings has made possible the application of other new devices on paper machines.

An illustration of the difference in starting torque between a paper machine equipped with plain bearings and one with anti-friction bearings was graphically shown in an experiment we conducted by starting up a 10,000 lb. dryer after it had been stationary for a few hours. We found that it required about 1,300 lbs. applied on the end of a 1 ft. lever attached to the end of a journal, to start a dryer with plain bearings revolving. Contrasted to this it required only forty-five pounds to start a dryer equipped with anti-friction bearings.

The general application of anti-friction bearings to a paper machine has resulted in more uniform operation of the machine which greatly improved the operating conditions. This tended to make possible the production of a more uniform product. At the same time the use of anti-friction bearings tends to increase the life of wires and felts. At the same time less attention is required for the lubrication of the bearings and consequently the upkeep of the machine is decreased.

### The Chain Drive

As a result of the application of anti-friction bearings to the dryers, the development and use of chain drives has been made possible, for driving the dryers instead of using gears as previously. The application of the chain drive to dryers equipped with plain bearings was impossible because all the dryers driven by a chain drive would start at the same time, resulting in too great a starting torque. The dryers equipped with anti-friction bearings require a very little starting torque, which makes the use of chain drives possible.

The advantage of the application of chain drives to dryers is the elimination of the vibration, more uniform draws, and the easy access to the bearings on the backside of the paper machine. The reason that easy access is gained to the backside of the paper machine is because the sprockets on the dryers are very much smaller than the diameter of the dryers, resulting in a compact housing. At the same time arrangement of the housing permits the easy removal of the broke from the backside of the machine. Another indirect advantage of the use of the chain drive on the dryers is a more even circulation of air due to the fact that there is less obstruction on the backside of the paper machine. The fact that the chain drive has been in operation on some machines for more than three years proves from a recent inspection of the chain drives on said machines that little wear results because of the fact that the housing around the chain drives permits the chain to run in oil. In order to safeguard any damage to the chain, in case the felt breaks, winds around the roll and raises up the dryer, we install the safety friction which automatically relieves the chain of any excess load.

### Suction Rolls

Another result of the application of antifriction bearings is the improved design of suction rolls, both press and couch. The advantage of this new design permits the use of smaller journals and a more compact roll, thus permitting the use of a direct drive,

AMERICAN DELTHIRNA CORPORATION

ENTIRELY MADE IN THE COLD

DELTHIRNA
SIZING PROCESS
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Free Trial Period

30% SAVING GUARANTEED

THREE MONTHS TRIAL PERIOD in your own mill will demonstrate that saving to your satisfaction.

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See descriptive article in Paper Trade Journal of July 17th, page 55

AMERICAN DELTHIRNA CORPORATION

eliminating the necessity of back gears. As the same time a correct and permanent relation between the shell and working parts of the suction roll is insured. Another improvement in the design of suction rolls is the new method used for supporting the packing inside the suction roll shell. By this new method the packing is held by light brass holder which is supported by a series of coil springs, at intervals of the entire length of the roll. This gives the packing an even contact with the inside of the shell with a minimum amount of friction. As a result less power is required to operate the suction roll. Moreover the changes in vacuum required does not change the power consumed. At the same time little wear occurs to the shell and packing because of this arrangement, resulting in the minimum pressure required between the packing and the shell.

### Spiral Gear Drive

Another development which has been made possible because of the development of anti-friction bearings is the spiral gear drive for driving the various sections of the paper machine. The result of the use of the spiral gear drive is greater uniformity of operation of the machine. Moreover because of the fact that the spiral gears are wholly enclosed and run in oil, makes the spiral gear drive practically noiseless in operation. At the same time the use of the spiral gear drive has made possible the increased speed of paper machines.

### Second Suction Press

Recent experiments have demonstrated the advantages of the second suction press for the manufacture of other grades of paper than newsprint. A demonstration of the advantages of the second suction press was made on a kraft machine originally equipped with one suction press and two plain presses. After installing the second suction press in place of the two plain presses, it was found that a much dryer sheet could be made with a more uniform moisture content, resulting in greater production and decreased steam. Moreover on this machine it was found possible to eliminate the felt on the third press and to use the third press as a smoothing press, resulting in a better sheet—improving both the finish and closing up the sheet. Another example of the use of the second suction press was on a machine making a nine point corrugated paper. Previous to the installation of the second suction press, there were a great many breaks in the manufacture of paper due to pick-ups on the plain press. After the second suction press was installed the pick-ups were practically eliminated and the production was increased from six to ten tons a day, at the same time a more uniform product resulted.

### Unloading Type Rewinder

Another recent development on paper machines is the unloading type or roll ejecting type of rewinder and drive. This type of drive has a special compound type of motor for driving each drum which permits starting the paper on the core very tightly and then as the roll of paper increases in size, the differential in speed between the drums is such as to make an even density roll. This type of unloading winder automatically ejects the finished roll of paper to the floor, truck or table, as desired, without the use of a hoist. This prevents damage to the roll of paper. The mechanism for unloading the roll of paper is accomplished by means of compressed air or electricity, as desired. On this type of rewinder one man can unload the shaft and replace it into the winder easily, merely by reversing the procedure for unloading the roll.

### Breast Rolls

A new method of handling breast rolls when changing the wire eliminates handling any of the table rolls or savealls which has previously been necessary. This new method lowers the breast roll quickly and conveniently by means of a back gear mechanism, operated either by hand or by power. One advantage of this new method is to bring the breast roll back into working position with an even tension wire for the full width of the machine. This saves time as well as overcoming the likelihood of stretching the wire unevenly.

### Suction Flat Boxes

A new method of separating the water from the air individually for each suction box is another new development. The advantages of this are a more and accurate regulation of vacuum and also the possibility of graduating the vacuum from one suction box to the other. This new method of controlling vacuum in the suction box is arranged so that only the air has to pass through the regulating valve.

### The New Shake

The new universal high speed super shake has been perfected, permitting shaking the Fourdrinier part in fourteen different ways, depending on the stock, speed of the machine, etc. This shake operates from 250 to 750 strokes a minute and speed in strokes can be regulated while the machine is in operation. This new shake has been developed in order to make possible the application of the shake to various parts of the Fourdrinier according to the grade of paper which is being made, in order to improve the formation of the sheet. Paper makers have found that the best formation of the paper results when the shake is applied at the point where the sheet is in the process of formation. The perfection of this new shake, like so many other new developments in the manufacture of paper, has been made possible by the co-operation of the superintendents. In this particular case Jimmie Simpson, Superintendent at the Consolidated Water Power & Paper Company, deserves credit for the spirit of co-operation which he showed in helping perfect this new development by actual experiments in his mill.

Improvements are being made in the manufacture of paper machines more rapidly today than ever before due to the fine spirit of co-operation which is well illustrated by the excellent work and progress of the American Pulp & Paper Mill Superintendents' Association.

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## News of the Chicago Paper Trade

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

CHICAGO, Ill., October 6, 1930—The West Virginian Pulp and Paper Company prices on stock sizes and weights in standard mill grades sold in the original packing only as of October 1, 1930, has been released to the trade. Prices are quoted and descriptions given on fifteen different grades of stock. West Virginia also issues stock sizes and weights in standard mill grades of enamel paper exclusively with prices quoted on Extra No. 1 Enamel C.2 S. White; No. 1 Enamel C.2 S. White; Enamel C.2 S White; Enamel C.2 S India; Folding Enamel C.2 S. White; Litho C.1 S. White; Enamel Cover C.2. White and Enamel Cover C.2 S India.

The Illinois Carton and Label Company, 2600 North Crawford Avenue, Chicago, is now operating under the control of two Ohio concerns—the Gardner & Harvey Company and the Richardson-Taylor Printing Company—who purchased the concern from the Illinois Glass Consolidated Corporation, a southern Illinois organization, a short time ago. The active sales management of the Illinois Carton and Label Company, which manufactures paper boxes and labels, remains practically the same with the two new purchasers represented by R. M. Taylor as president and E. T. Gardner as vice president.

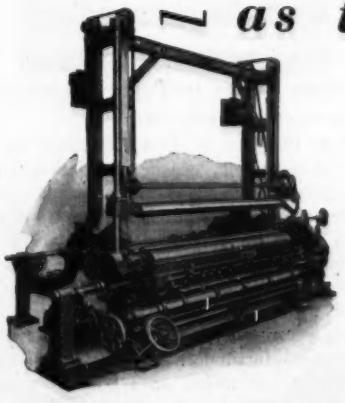
An unusually attractive attempt to stimulate business in a specific line has been made by the Paper Mills Company in the issuance of a set of samples, bound in volumes and mailed in a special case illustrating the uses of a new line of Strathmore wedding, social and business announcements and cards handled exclusively by the Paper Mills Company in this territory. The company also used a part of the mezzanine floor in its building to display this line and to tie up with the effective direct mail campaign.

# T I G H T

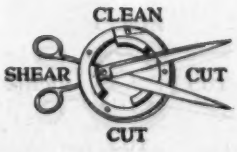
## — *as the legendary Scot* —

## are the rolls that come from

# L A N G S T O N



**Where loose rolls mean lost profits—"tighten up" by installing a Langston Slitter and Winder. Here's a machine that is noted for producing firm, tightly wound rolls with straight, dust-free edges. Wherever Langston Slitters and Winders are used—on whatever grade of paper—there you'll find high-quality production combined with low operating costs.**




**SAMUEL M. LANGSTON CO., *Camden, N. J.***

# L A N G S T O N
# S L I T T E R S

# Improvement in the Paper Industry

**By Major O. M. Porter, Mgr. Nat'l Kraft Mfrs. Assn.**

Excessive expansion and over-production are the heart and root of the Industry's present difficulties. The industry has violated the fundamental economic law of Supply and Demand and is now paying the price in the form of cut-throat competition and costly loss of confidence among competing executives.

### Three Ways of Regulation

There are only three ways by which competition can be regulated:

1.—Voluntary cooperation
2.—Financial control
3.—Government supervision.

Government supervision is not desired by any one.

Financial control would be extremely difficult, particularly where the elements are so widely separated and have been developed with such a high degree of individualism.

It is by no means impossible, however.

Voluntary cooperation will succeed only where the individual units through their responsible executives *are determined that it shall succeed* and where there is reasonable concentration of such effort on a practical program.

Therefore, as regards improvement through the paper industry:

Demand will not increase substantially as long as there is an overabundant supply.

Prices will not increase as long as there is necessary intense competition for sufficient business to keep individual mills going.

Improvement will not be at all permanent until demand approximates production—this means curtailment; and until selling prices net a reasonable profit—this means progressive advances from present unprofitable levels in all grades, with reasonable differentials for quality and service.

### Artificial Control Never Has Worked

Artificial control of production and prices never has worked and never will—except for short periods and in cases of emergency.

Industries and their individual units must operate to orders, with prices based on the most efficient unit's cost plus a reasonable percentage of profit, if they are to continue in business. If the less efficient units can not sell profitably at these prices they should go onto other products or out of business.

Stabilized markets can be maintained by a reasonable and lawful understanding, among competing executives, of the fundamental economics of the situation, plus the cooperation or control of their distributing elements.

If the industry's demand is not sufficient to justify a living rate of operation on this basis, then the industry itself must act as a unit to increase its demand.

This would necessitate accurate surveys to determine the facts of the case; laboratory and actual-use tests to establish the superiority of the industry's products over its cheaper competitors, or its value as an acceptable substitute for more expensive articles; and, finally, coordinated mill and industry (association) advertising to create interest in an increased demand for the products of the industry.

### Practical Cooperation

This, obviously, involves practical cooperation on a basis of justifiable confidence, in order that excessive expansion and overproduction, with consequent destructive price competition, may be avoided and that the industry may present a united front against its external competition without being undermined and weakened by avoidable competition among its own units.

In the long run, no subterfuge or substitute for this program of intelligent cooperation based on facts will suffice to affect the industry's profitable stabilization.

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## Raymond Bag Co. To Erect Modern Plant

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

DAYTON, Ohio, October 6, 1930.—The Raymond Bag Company of Middletown is preparing for the erection of a large and modern plant at Middletown on a 16-acre tract which has just been acquired by W. F. Lawrence, president and secretary of the concern. The company manufactures paper bags of all kinds and has been in the business since 1910.

The new site is located just north of the city corporation lines on the Dixie Highway, and is ideally located.

It is proposed to utilize the acreage for the construction of a large $300,000 one story building, the contract having been awarded to the Lockwood Green engineering firm of Cleveland.

The bag manufacturing business of the Lawrences has been on a substantial basis for many years and the decision of the company to construct a large modern plant is in keeping with the progressive spirit always manifested by the firm.

Walter F. Lawrence who is the head of the company is carrying out the policies of his late father, James Lawrence, who died last January. Walter Lawrence was born in Middletown, October 19, 1880. He attended the Middletown schools and was graduated from the Paper City high school in 1904. He then attended commercial school in this city where he became well known.

Entering business he was employed by the J. H. Duncan Box Company, of Cincinnati, for one year. Later he was employed for two years in the office of the P. Lorillard Company in Middletown, and then went to Sandusky, Ohio, to become associated with the Sandusky Foundry and Machine Company.

Upon removal of the Raymond Bag Company to Middletown in 1919 he became affiliated with the firm of which his father was one of the heads.

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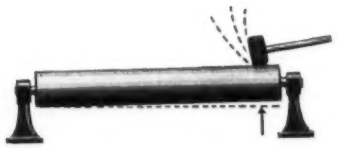
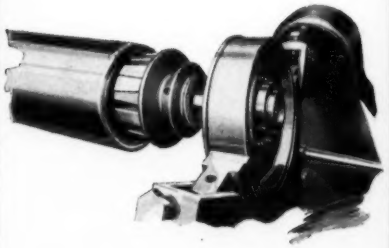
## D. F. Peck Sends Open Letter to Paper Merchants

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

CHICAGO, Ill., October 6, 1930—D. F. Peck, president of the Chicago Paper Association, sends out, on the association letterhead, a very interesting comment to Chicago Paper merchants. It goes, in part, as follows: "We are right now in the midst of good fall business. I give credit for present pick up in volume to the fact that it is seasonable business and will continue in good, as well as increasing, volume up to at least December 20 and, if general business improves, then we can expect a very marked improvement for the coming year. This week paper bag manufacturers have lost their intestinal fortitude. Ten days ago some of the kraft paper manufacturers lost theirs. In a friendly way we are interested—financially not. Buy heavily on all declines. No need of selling. Just at present you can make more money buying. Buy until it hurts but be sure the price is right, as it seems to vary. Fortunes are made under just these conditions. Now, regarding selling. Do not permit your salesmen nor your competitors to stampede you into selling at low prices. Just keep on selling in an orderly manner and at prices that prevailed with you prior to these uncalled for reductions. Place this difference in a separate pocket and when January first rolls around you will all have happy smiles and it will be another demonstration of the superior management of the paper merchant versus the manufacturer. This open letter I am mailing to all Chicago paper merchants and a few other interested parties."

# The A-B-C's of DYNAMIC BALANCE





**A** is to emphasize the importance of having a roll in balance while turning as well as when it is standing still. How this is done and why it is important is explained in the August "Messenger." Did you get your copy?

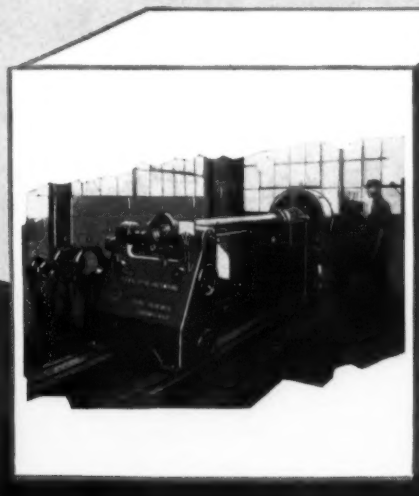
**B** is to suggest the incessant heavy pounding of an out-of-balance roll on the bearings which action is bound to injure or destroy any bearing subjected to such punishment—throwing it out of level and out of parallel.

**C** is to suggest a roll out of level—where the bearing on one end has given way, allowing the roll to drop down. Pressure on the felt, or on the sheet, is no longer the same clear across the machine when such a condition develops.

**D** is a view of patented roll head used by The Black-Clawson Company to apply weight exactly, and permanently, where it belongs when balancing rolls while turning (dynamically).

**E** is the balancing machine itself—the only one of its kind in America in use among builders of paper mill equipment.

Do not underestimate the importance of having felt, couch, press, table and other rolls in balance while turning. This subject is attaining greater and greater importance every day. Have us tell you more.



## THE BLACK-CLAWSON CO.

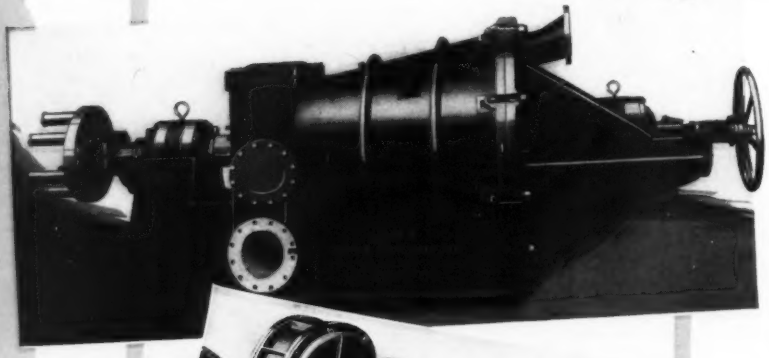
HAMILTON, OHIO.

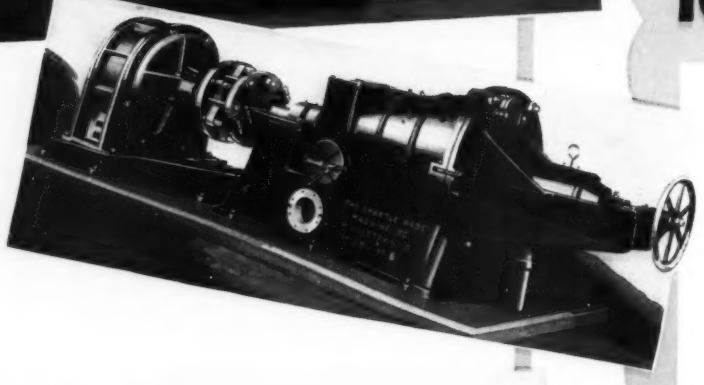
EXPORT OFFICE - 15 PARK ROW NEW YORK N.Y.

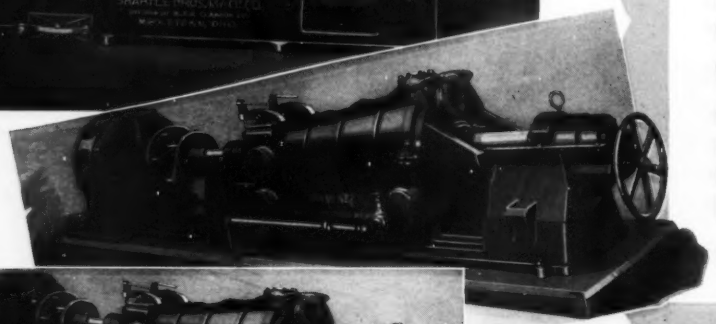
OWNERS OF SHARTLE BROS MACHINE CO. MIDDLETOWN OHIO

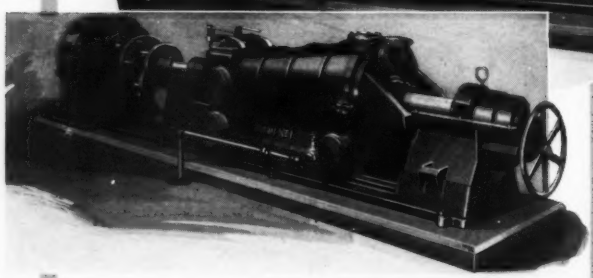
# THE ONLY BUILDER WITH A COMPLETE LINE

## —AND THE LOGICAL PLACE TO BUY YOURS









### THE NEW No. 7 QUICK TAPER MIAMI

There is a reason for most things. There is a reason why the No. 6 Miami Jordan has jumped from 3% of our jordan production in 1925 to over 80% in 1930.

The mill that ordered twenty No. 6's over the phone last spring, and recently followed up that order with another one for twenty more, could give you a convincing reason for their action.

We are pushing the No. 6 type, which includes the new No. 7, because a quick taper jordan does the job better and cheaper.

Write for list of users.

# MIAMI JORDANS

**BECAUSE NO ONE JORDAN CAN MEET ALL REQUIREMENTS, SHARTLE BUILDS FIVE FROM WHICH TO CHOOSE**

**SHARTLE BROTHERS MACHINE CO.**
MIDDLETOWN, OHIO
DIVISION OF THE BLACK-CLAWSON CO.
HAMILTON, OHIO
EXPORT OFFICE—15 PARK ROW—NEW YORK CITY

# NEWS PRINT CRISIS MAY FORCE CONSOLIDATIONS

(Continued from page 19)

Bringing together Abitibi-Canada Power-Backus-Brooks, would result in an organization having in its control mills with a daily output of over 5,000 tons of news print. This would place it as the world's leading manufacturer of this paper. Further it would place the proposed company in a position to influence the market and price on news print.

### Will There be Cut-Throat Competition

The big question now from the standpoint of the public is as to whether or not the news print industry is in for a period of cut-throat competition in price, and on this opinion is divided. Some believe that with the Hearst interests now partners in the news print industry they will be a strong factor in maintaining a reasonable price for news print, and will seek profits rather from their news print holdings than by cheapening the product for their publications. Others hold that as independent companies have been cutting the price all along, and have been running at full capacity while the companies in the Newsprint Institute have been keeping down production in the interests of price maintenance, there will now be a fight to a finish, with the elimination of the high-cost mills.

The attitude of the press here may be gathered from views expressed by the two leading financial papers. The *Financial Times*, of Montreal, says:

"From the standpoint of the investor there is nothing to be said in favor of a price war such as would seem to be inevitable in the news print industry unless some new device for ensuring its unity of action can be made effective. From the standpoint of the country at large there is less than nothing. But neither the country nor the investor can do much to dictate the policy of individual companies in a time like the present. Some consolation may be found in the fact that the free-fight period, if it cannot be avoided, is not likely to be prolonged. High operating costs in some cases, and heavy fixed charges in others, must speedily eliminate quite a large number of the present producers from effective competition; and the readjustment brought about by such a process has at least more of the elements of permanency than any artificial arrangement. Much depends upon the length of time for which the present depressed market for news print—along with other basic commodities—may be expected to continue. If an upturn is to be looked for within the next year, it would seem the height of folly to bring about a conflict which, if held off for a short time, would be unnecessary."

The *Financial Post*, of Toronto, says: "Superficially, the news print industry in Canada would appear to be at the lowest ebb ever reached in its fortunes—except of course in the early days when few companies were established. Prices and profits are the most unsatisfactory since news print became a major industry in Canada. The surplus margin of productive capacity over demand for the product was never wider. The technical or statistical position of the market for news print is weak and there is no assurance that even the current, comparatively low level of prices can be maintained in free, open competition. Attempts to manage production, as a step in the direction of managing prices, have—or so it would appear from defections from the news print pool—failed dismally. But fundamentally the situation is not as bad as it has been for two or three years past. . . . An open, free market for news print is foreseen as the solution of the present unsatisfactory conditions in Canada's largest industry.

"If a census were taken of the leaders of the industry today, one would most likely find that the majority are in favor of an open market.

"By an open market, is implied the right of the producer to operate his mills at capacity, lower his costs to bedrock, and fight for business on the basis of price, quality and service. Such a policy might put a number of companies to the wall. The result would be worthwhile, nevertheless, for out of ashes would arise dominant companies strong enough to meet competition at home or in the foreign market.

"Then there would be no need of artificial methods to keep uneconomical or poorly established companies in operation at the expense of sounder organizations. Such action would bring in its wake possible unpleasant features, but curative measures must be taken.

"It is only a matter of time, therefore, before the fight for dominance begins and only the fittest will survive."

### Exports Second Only to Wheat

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics, in a report just issued on the pulp and paper industry of Canada for 1929, says: "It is seen that the exportation of unmanufactured pulpwood is decreasing in quantity and relative importance while the further manufacture of this raw material into pulp in Canadian mills is increasing at a rapid rate."

The report places the gross value of production for 1929 at $243,970,761, and shows how this has mounted steadily from $193,092,937 in 1925. Since 1922 the industry in Canada has stood first for gross and net values of manufactured products; in 1929, it stood second for capital invested and was second for numbers of persons employed.

There were 108 establishments in operation in 1929, of these, 34 made pulp only, 46 were combined pulp and paper mills and 28 made paper only. News print paper made up 85 per cent of the total tonnage of paper manufactured in 1929, amounting to 2,725,331 tons, valued at $150,800,157. The report then continues:

"Under the heading of news print in Canada are included news print in rolls and sheets for printing, hangings and poster paper. The reported news print production in the United States during the calendar year 1929 was 1,392,276 tons, but this figure does not include hangings or poster paper. When these two classes are deducted from the production in Canada during the calendar year 1929 the figure for comparison is 2,716,631 tons, showing that the Canadian production of this commodity was 95 per cent greater than that of the United States during 1929. This increase has continued during the current year and for the first eight months of 1930 the Canadian output of news print was estimated at 1,702,070 tons, or 91.1 per cent greater than that of our nearest competitors in the world's news print market."

The exports of pulpwood from Canada during 1929 amounted to 835,710 tons with a value of $43,577,021. The tonnage for the preceding year was 863,805. Imports of pulpwood during 1929 were 19,874 tons, valued at $1,024,569. Exports of paper and paper goods were valued at $154,710,085, which made "Canada's exports of news print second only to her exports of wheat and greater than the news print exports of the rest of the world."

### Nashwaak Pulp Mill to Close

The Nashwaak Pulp and Paper Company, whose plant is located at Fairville, near St. John, N. B., will close its mill on or about October 20, owing to the unfavorable condition of the pulp market. The company is controlled jointly by the Oxford Paper and Bryant Paper Companies of the United States. The mill has a daily capacity of 85 tons of sulphite pulp. Nashwaak Pulp controls about 226,000 acres of leased timber limited in New Brunswick.

It is further announced that the Oxford Paper Company has chartered a steamer to joint the fleet engaged in transporting pulpwood from the Maritimes to Portland. The company operates two pulp and paper plants in the State of Maine.

# Trade Mark Department

CONDUCTED BY NATIONAL TRADE-MARK CO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

The following are trade mark applications pertinent to the paper field pending in the United States Patent Office, which have been passed for publication and are in line for early registration unless opposition is filed promptly. For further information address National Trade Mark Company, 900 F street, N. W., Washington, D. C., trademark specialists. As an additional service feature to its readers, PAPER TRADE JOURNAL gladly offers to them an advance search free of charge on any mark they may contemplate adopting or registering.

REPRESENTATION of a paper bag with a line of blue around the edge. Ser. No. 288,192. Edward F. Kemp, Somerville, Mass. For paper bags.

REPRESENTATION of a paper bag with a line of yellow around the edge. Ser. No. 288,193. Edward E. Kemp, Somerville, Mass. For paper bags.

REPRESENTATION of a paper bag with a line of pink around the edge. Ser. No. 288,194. Edward F. Kemp, Somerville, Mass. For paper bags.

REPRESENTATION of a paper bag with a line of red around the edge. Ser. No. 288,195. Edward F. Kemp, Somerville, Mass. For paper bags.

REPRESENTATION of a paper bag with a line of black around the edge. Ser. No. 288,196. Edward F. Kemp, Somerville, Mass. For paper bags.

WARE PLATGOLD DUPLEX. Ser. No. 296,230. McLaurin-Jones Company, Brookfield, Mass. For coated papers for use as box covers, labels, folders, and the like.

EASTGATE. Ser. No. 298,954. The Paper Mills' Company, Chicago. For printing paper and envelopes made therefrom.

HELLO WORLD, and representation of the map of the world. Ser. No. 300,129. Hello World Broadcasting Corporation, Shreveport, La. For paper bags.

REPRESENTATION of a lighthouse. Ser. No. 301,602. Dunn Sulphite Paper Company, Port Huron, Mich. For tissue paper.

SPEND THEM BY THE PAGE. Ser. No. 303,203. The Ohio Coupon Company, Zanesville, Ohio. For a blank book having spaces adapted to have trading stamps pasted therein.

IDEAL. Ser. No. 303,717. Icard Cordage Company, Icard, N. C. For sash cord and clotheslines manufactured from cotton and cotton waste.

SNUGWRAP. Ser. No. 303,839. The Crepe-Kraft Company, Inc., Newark, N. J. For creped waterproof wrapping and lining paper.

I. D. A. Ser. No. 303,900. Independent Druggists' Alliance Distributing Co., Chicago. For stationery, such as writing tablets and correspondence envelopes.

TUPA. Ser. No. 300,564. Crawford, Keen & Co., New York City. For casein used in the manufacture of coated paper glue, plaster, etc.

PRAKMA. Ser. No. 301,695. Praktische Maschinen, G. M. B. H., Berlin, Germany. For paper and stationery, namely, drawing paper, as oil drawing paper, ordinary drawing paper, cardboard.

DYTEX. Ser. No. 304,017. Sonoco Products Company, Hartsville, S. C. For paper tubes and cones.

BUFFERAP, and representation of a person walking under an umbrella. Ser. No. 304,286. Edgar A. Hall, Jr, doing business as Michigan United Paper Company, Muskegon, Mich. For waterproof paper.

CATHERINE II, a court scene, and fanciful design. Ser. No. 304,566. Montag Brothers, Inc., Atlanta, Ga. For writing paper and envelopes.

SHEETPAINT. Ser. No. 304,587. Sheetpaint Products Corporation, New York City. For paper to be used for wall coverings and window shades.

VICTORIA, and scene showing a carriage drawn by two horses, man on horseback, and fanciful design. Ser. No. 304,692. Montag Bros., Inc., Atlanta, Ga. For writing paper and envelopes.

## Awards for Government Paper

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 8, 1930—The Government Printing Office has announced the following paper awards:

Barton, Duer & Koch Paper Company will furnish 5,000 sheets of 24 x 36 inch brown cloth lined paper at $134.00 per M, bids for which were received on September 17.

R. P. Andrews Paper Company will furnish 12,900 pounds (100,000 sheets) of 24 x 32 inch, 50 per cent rag double coated book paper at 11.35 cents per pound, bids for which were received on September 12.

R. P. Andrews Paper Company will furnish 36,000 pounds (7,200 sheets) of No. 2 quality, 34 x 44 inch hard rolled binders board at 3.5 cents per pound. The Cauthorne Paper Company will furnish 5,000 pounds of No. 1 gummed kraft paper in 24 inch rolls at 8.08 cents. Bids for both of these items were received on September 8.

Reese & Reese will furnish 20,000 sheets of 11 x 13 manila tissue paper at $1.05 per M sheets. The same company will furnish 11,200 pounds (35,000 sheets) of 24 x 36 inch H. F. red sulphite paper at 7.3 cents per pound and Reese & Reese will also furnish 5,000 sheets of 22 x 28 inch photo mount board at $55 per M sheets. Bids for all of these items were received on September 3.

Barton, Duer & Koch Paper Company will also furnish 36,000 pounds of yellow calendered tag board in 23¼ inch rolls at 7.84 cents per pound. The same firm will also furnish 40,000 pounds of best quality hard rolled binders board at 5.5 cents per pound. Bids for these items were received on August 22.

## Improvement Continues in Indianapolis

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., October 6, 1930.—Most paper business continues to show a slight improvement. The coated paper demand is better than it was a month ago and gives indications of further improvement. It is known that a considerable volume of direct mail advertising is being prepared for the printers and this should stimulate business to some extent. The same is true in surrounding industrial cities, where general conditions are considerably better than they were in the summer.

Demand for building papers shows no indication of improvement this fall. It is possible that sales volume for the fall season will be the lowest in years. The building just is not being done, nor can it be stimulated. Dealers have ample stocks on hand to care for any probable demand and the call on factory stocks will be very light from now until the first of the year.

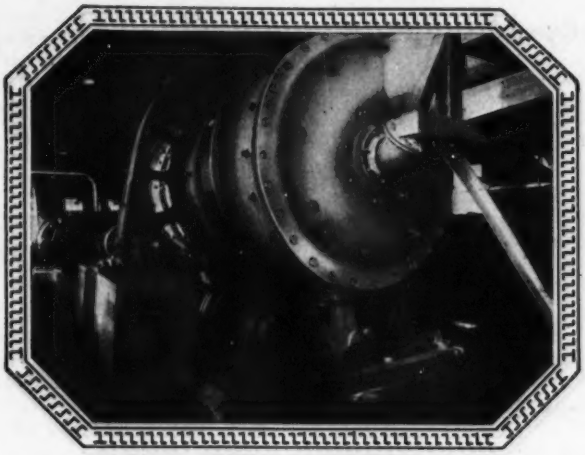
News print demand, while showing some increase, is not what it should be, even in view of the fact that merchants should be pushing their fall goods. Most of the larger stores are inclined to hold their lineage as low as possible and this is reflected on news print demand. The demand should be considerably heavier by the end of this month, for by that time Thanksgiving will be near and the big holiday season.

Paper stock men here report little demand and a very sluggish price range. Paper stock is perhaps the lowest it has been for months. The local paper stock men, however, are buying what they can find room to store until prices improve.

## Norwegian Mills Affected by General Depression

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 8, 1930—A recent radiogram to the Department of Commerce from Commercial Attache Lund, at Oslo, reports the Norwegian pulp and paper industries as increasingly affected by the world wide business depression. Stocks on hand are reported to be fairly large, and several mills recently announced indefinite shut downs. August exports of pulp and paper comprised 65,900 metric tons of mechanical pulp, 22,000 tons of chemical pulp, 14,000 tons of news print, 4,600 tons of other printing papers, and 7,400 tons of wrapping paper.



# Solves Board Mill Beating Problems

MARCY ROD MILLS offer many advantages to the board mills which use waste paper stock in the manufacture of their major products.

When beaten in a Marcy Rod Mill the fibres of waste paper stock retain their full length and yet are completely separated from each other by the true beater action of the Marcy Rod Mill.

This fact can be well demonstrated by the greater capacity of the flat screens when working on stock which has been treated in a Marcy Mill.

The stock produced by this method is free from spots and lumps and has a better formation and appearance than that produced by any other method of beating. A better bender can also be obtained from a given stock by utilizing the action of the Marcy Rod Mill.

This can be accomplished with a saving in power consumption per ton of from 30% to 50% and will greatly reduce the trouble with pick-ups, slime, and foam on board machines.

We will be glad to have one of our engineers make a survey of your plant and show you the many advantages of the Marcy Rod Mill. You may submit your beating problems to us with out any obligation whatever.

Write for *Bulletin No. 75* entitled "Beating and Refining with the Marcy Open End Rod Mill."

The MINE and SMELTER SUPPLY COMPANY

MARCY MILL DIVISION

*Licensee under the Marcy Rod Mill Patents*

DENVER, COLORADO
1422-17th Street

NEW YORK CITY
225 Broadway

*Manufactured in Canada by*
WILLIAM HAMILTON, LIMITED.
PETERBOROUGH, ONTARIO

# MASSCO

# New York Trade Jottings

Thomas S. Grasselli, head of the Grasselli Chemical Company, New York, sailed last week for Europe.

* * *

Harry P. Gould, president and treasurer of the Gould Paper Company, Lyons Falls, N. Y., is a New York visitor this week.

* * *

George F. Hardy, paper mill engineer, of 305 Broadway, New York, spent several days last week visiting Northern Ontario and Abitibi Canyon.

* * *

George M. Cornwell, editor and publisher of the *Timberman,* arrived in New York last week en route to the Pacific Coast. Mr. Cornwell has just completed a tour of South America, England, Scotland, Germany, Sweden, Finland and Russia.

* * *

Newell J. Lewis, temporary chairman, states that responses received by the Waste Paper Institute, in answer to a call for a special Eastern Conference of the waste paper industry, assure a large and representative attendance at the Astor Hotel, New York, at 2 p. m., on Friday, October 10.

* * *

The J. P. Heilbronn Company of Manila, Philippine Islands, jobbers in paper and printers supplies, have moved their local offices to 16 Beaver street, New York. J. P. Heilbronn is at the present time in New York City and is in personal charge of this office, and he expects to remain here for at least six months.

* * *

James F. Hodgson, commercial attache at large, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, and manager of the local branch of the department, will be the guest speaker at the luncheon of the Overseas Automotive Club at the Hotel Astor on October 9. He has just returned from Europe and will talk on conditions there as he found them.

* * *

Parsons & Whittemore, Inc., paper and pulp specialists, of 10 East 40th street, New York, announce the appointment of H. E. Lindquist as manager of the domestic mill department. From this date the department will act as the exclusive sales representative of the Analomink Paper Company, North Water Gap, Pa., manufacturers of special papers and light weight board specialties.

* * *

Rolland W. Howell and David Murchison announce that, having severed their connection with the R. T. Vanderbilt Company, they are now acting as sales representatives for the Georgia Kaolin Company, producers of the fine grades of water washed and air floated clay, which clays have hitherto been known to the trade by the brand name "Cherokee." The New York office of the Georgia Kaolin Company will be at the office of Howell & Murchison, Inc., Room 2402, 230 Park Avenue, New York.

* * *

The Mathieson Alkali Works, New York, manufacturer of chemicals, will have an exhibit at the Southern Textile Exposition, which opens in Greenville, S. C., October 20. The exhibit will be located in booths A-116 and 117 in the annex and will include display specimens of caustic soda, soda ash, liquid chlorine, bleaching powder, aqua ammonia, H. T. H. (calcimu hypochlorite), and other Mathieson products used in the textile and paper industries. Shipping containers and equipment also will be shown.

The exhibit will be attended by F. O. Tilson, Southern district sales manager; J. R. Schmertz, advertising manager; Z. N. Holler, J. W. Ivey, E. M. Murray, E. M. Rollins, and R. C. Staples.

* * *

An optimistic outlook for improvement in the wood pulp industry marked a discussion of members of the Association of American Wood Pulp Importers at a private meeting of the association following a luncheon in the St. Nicholas Club, 39 E. 51 street. George Oliphant, president of the association, said the discussion had special reference to present business conditions and the outlook for the future. He said that, while the industry was "scraping on the bottom" now, the tendency was upward and toward improvement within the next few weeks regarding increased demands, although there was no indication at present for an improvement in prices. Representatives of eleven wood pulp concerns attended the quarterly meeting, at which Mr. Oliphant presided.

## William D. Judd Dead

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

HOLYOKE, Mass., October 7, 1930—William D. Judd, president of the Carew Manufacturing Company and Hampshire Paper Company of South Hadley Falls died Sunday at his home 211 Oak street after several months of failing health. He was born in Springfield son of Mr. and Mrs. Dwight O. Judd, but came to Holyoke while young and was educated here. He obtained his first paper manufacture training under the late James H. Newton at the Wauregan Paper Company. In 1897 he entered the employee of the Carew Company and was connected with that company and the Hampshire Company until his death; first in minor positions and then advanced from place to place until he was head of both the concerns.

He was a member of Mt. Tom Lodge of Masons and the lodges above up to and including the Commandery; of the Mt. Tom Golf Club, Longmeadow Golf Club, Springfield Country Club, Holyoke and Sans Souci Canoe Clubs; was a trustee of the Holyoke Savings Bank and at one time director of the Holyoke Chamber of Commerce; he also belonged to several social clubs and paper manufacturer's organizations. Besides his wife Annie he leaves one sister, Mrs. Frank J. Phelps of this city. The funeral was held at the Second Congregational church of which he was a member.

## Brotherhood Officials Go To Canada

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

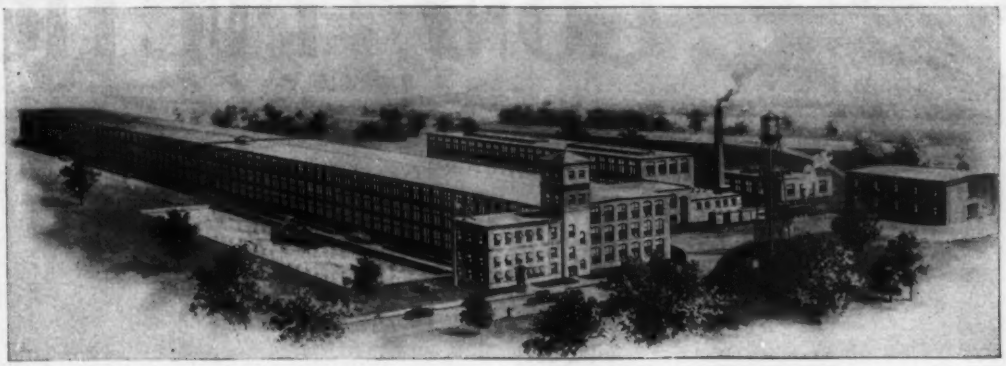
ALBANY, N. Y., October 6, 1930.—Officials of the International Brotherhood of Papermakers plan to leave for the Province of Quebec in a few days where they will hold a conference with representatives of the Canadian administration regarding conditions now prevailing in some of the paper mills in that territory. John P. Burke, head of the Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers' organization, will accompany the delegation from this city and after attending the conference will proceed to the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor at Boston. The organization directed by Mr. Burke is planning extensive unionization work within the next few months and two labor leaders have already been sent to Holyoke where a campaign will be carried on in the paper mills of that city and vicinity. Archie Huggins, secretary of the union, plans to leave soon on a trip that will take him through principal mill towns in the South for the purpose of studying wage and working conditions.

## A. N. Wold Leaves Backus-Brooks Co.

Albert N. Wold, on September 15, left the Insurance and Safety Engineering Departments of the Backus-Brooks Company, Minneapolis, Minn. These Departments during the years they were under his supervision accomplished a really large amount of constructive work. Mr. Wold completed the academic course in 1910 and the law course in 1912 at the University of North Dakota. Mr. Wold has not yet definitely announced his plans for the future.

## Goes With Green Bay Wire Works

GREEN BAY, Wis., October 6, 1930—F. E. Wotalewcz has just joined the selling organization of the Green Bay Wire Works, manufacturers of fourdrinier, cylinder washer and save-all wires



THE HOME OF ALBANY FELTS

# ALBANY FELTS

## *for* 9-point Corrugating Papers

•Probably no branch of the paper industry has gone through so many changes in the past two years as the mills making corrugating papers—changes in stock treatment, changes in machine conditions, changes in the raw materials used.

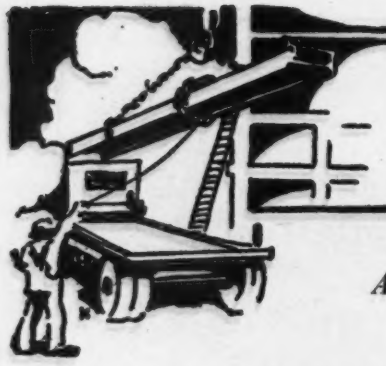
•During this period the Albany Felt Company has worked hand-in-hand with the leading mills of the country with two thoughts in mind: to keep thoroughly informed on all new developments and in turn to design felts to give the best results under the new operating requirements.

•As a result, Albany Felts are today an outstanding success in the corrugating-paper field.

To those mills still struggling with felt problems we offer a suggestion: the next time our representative calls, ask him to tell you what we have done recently in improving felt life in other mills.

## ALBANY FELT COMPANY

ALBANY, NEW YORK



# CONSTRUCTION NEWS

*A Summary of Vital Facts Regarding Construction, Finances and Operation of Paper Mills*

## Construction News

**Cincinnati, Ohio.**—The Jackson Box Company, 4927 Beech avenue, Norwood, manufacturer of corrugated paper boxes and containers, has completed plans for a new plant unit, to be one-story and basement, reported to cost over $70,000, with equipment. General contract has been let to the Austin Company, Dixie Terminal Building, and superstructure will be placed under way at an early date. The contractor has also engaged an architect and engineer for the structure. Considerable increased capacity will be developed with this expansion.

**Boston, Mass.**—The Union Sandpaper Company, recently organized with a capital of $1,000,300, will operate a local plant for the manufacture of sandpaper and kindred products. It is understood that the company will take over a going plant of this kind and will develop for increased production. Joseph O. Proctor, Jr., is president, and Richard M. Nichols, 84 State Street, Boston, treasurer.

**Boston, Mass.**—The Baird & Bartlett Company, manufacturer and distributor of paper boxboard products, general paper stocks, etc., has purchased the four-story building at 61-63 High Street, extending through to 231-33 Purchase Street, which it has occupied for a number of years for headquarters, storage and distributing service. It is planned to remodel and improve the structure at a later date.

**Childs, Md.**—The Maryland Paper Board Company, Baltimore, recently organized, is said to be planning early operations at the mill of the Marley Paper Manufacturing Company, Childs, recently acquired. The new organization expects to make a number of improvements in the mill and equipment, and will devote output to paper board specialties.

**Los Angeles, Cal.**—The Pacific Fibre and Cordage Company, Wilmington, Los Angeles, has approved plans for a new plant unit in the harbor section at Wilmington, for fibre production and kindred service, to be one-story, 60 x 150 feet, reported to cost over $25,000, with equipment. General contract has been let to W. H. McAllister, 1167 West Eighteenth Street, San Pedro, and work will be placed under way at once. Headquarters of the company are at 2740 Pacific Street, San Pedro.

**Newark, N. J.**—The former factory of Miller Brothers Company, manufacturer of paper goods and novelties, at 250 South street, has been leased for a long term to the Stirrup Manufacturing Company, 397 Market street, Newark, and will be occupied for another line of production.

**Ampthill, Va.**—The duPont Cellophane Company, River Road, Buffalo, N. Y., manufacturer of moisture-proof wrapping materials, a subsidiary of E. I. duPont deNemours & Co., has active work in progress on its new mill at Ampthill, near Richmond, Va., and it is said that the initial unit of the plant is scheduled to be ready for service by the close of the year. The cellophane mill adjoins the rayon plant of the duPont Rayon Company, another subsidiary of the duPont company, and will represent a gross investment of close to $4,000,000, including machinery and operating equipment. The plant will occupy a considerable portion of the 433-acre tract of land that has been secured by the company for the mills, and is expected to give employment to about 400 persons. The present cellophane mills at Buffalo, N. Y., and Old Hickory, Tenn., will be continued in service as heretofore. The work at the Old Hickory mill, in progress for a number of months past, is now practically completed, and this unit will develop regular capacity with full working force.

**Philadelphia, Pa.**—The John Compton Adelphia Corporation, 145 West Columbia avenue, manufacturer of paper boxes and containers, has asked bids on general contract for a new addition to its plant to be used for increase in production, reported to cost over $50,000, with equipment. It is proposed to award building contract and place the work under way at an early date. J. Fletcher Street, 1120 Locust Street, Philadelphia, is architect.

**Hopewell, Va.**—The Hummel-Ross Fibre Corporation is planning to dispose of a surplus tract of land not required for its mill operation, consisting of about 135 acres, a portion fronting on the James River Channel. The company has leased space in the Lewis Tower Building, Fifteenth and Locust Streets, Philadelphia, Pa., and will occupy for headquarters in that city.

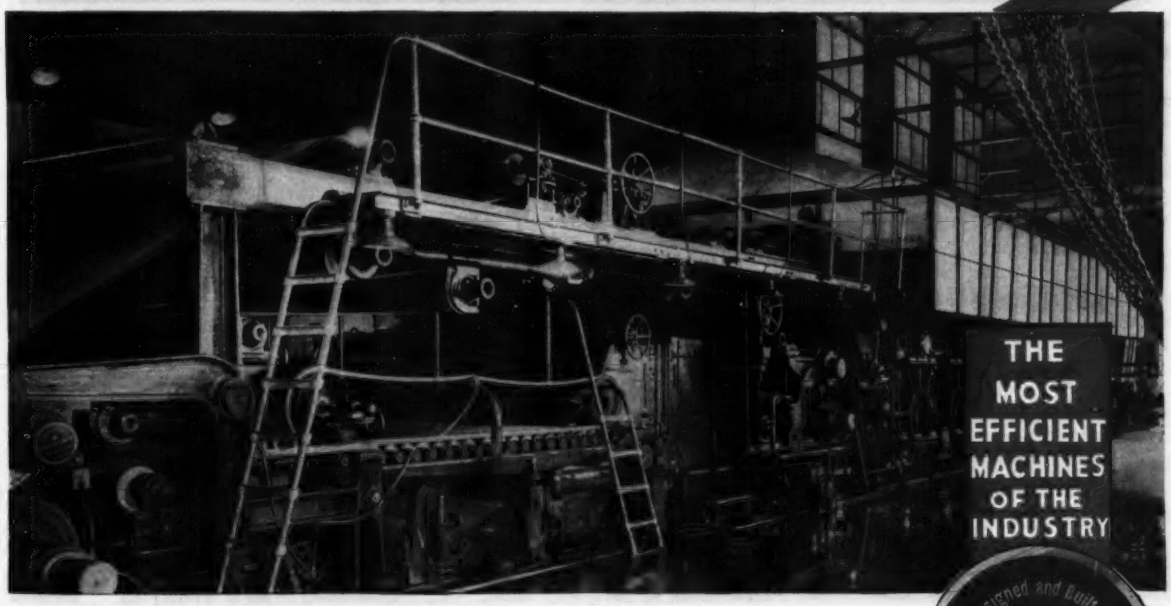
**New Brunswick, N. J.**—In connection with report recently published in these columns regarding proposed paper container and carton plant of the Anheuser-Busch Company, Inc., St. Louis, Mo., in this vicinity, the company is said to be considering the purchase of an existing factory at Metuchen, near New Brunswick, heretofore used for floor and wall tile manufacture, and which will be remodeled and extended to accommodate the needs of the acquiring company. The project is still in a preliminary stage, with early decision anticipated. The proposed plant is reported to cost over $500,000, with equipment. The output will be used for the soft drink manufacture of the company at different points, for shipping and distribution.

**Cathlamet, Wash.**—The Crown Willamette Paper Company, 248 Battery street, San Francisco, Cal. with mills at Oregon City, West Linn, Ore., and other points, sustained a considerable loss of raw material at Cathlamet recently, when about 3,000,000 ft. of cut fir logs were destroyed by fire. The loss is being rapidly replaced with new cut material arriving from the company forest tracts.

**Appleton, Wis.**—The Menasha Paper Corporation is arranging for early operations at the local mill of the former Menasha Paper Mills Company, and it is likely that production will be placed under way before the close of October. The company has been carrying out an expansion and improvement program at the property for some time past. A new power plant is being completed for service at the mill. W. H. Nelson is president of the Menasha Paper organization.

**Chester, Pa.**—The Scott Paper Company is running on a capacity schedule at its local tissue paper mills, with full working force in all departments and will hold to this schedule for an indefinite period.

# PACESETTERS




Designed and Built by
THE BAGLEY & SEWALL CO.
Watertown, N.Y. U.S.A.

## LYONS FALLS...
### Largest Harper Tissue Machine

***Delicate eight and ten pound sheets*** **are being formed on a 178" wire with perfect safety on this immense Harper tissue machine of Moyer & Pratt, Inc.! And they can be run indefinitely at high speed without a break!**

**The performance of this machine has been a revelation to experienced tissue makers. Gigantic in proportions, yet so finely tuned that it has been running for more than six months more safely and smoothly than many machines of half its width and far less capacity. Among the factors that account for its consistently smooth production of an admittedly difficult type of paper are the specially designed winder and uniform speed reel and the vibration-free Bagley & Sewall Spiral Bevel Gear Drive equipment.**

**An excellent demonstration of the versatility of Bagley & Sewall planning and production facilities and a willing ability to broaden the horizons of the industry. For in the industry's most progressive mills,—tissue, board, bond, news, kraft or specialty,—you'll find the pace setting machines emblazoned with the Bagley & Sewall emblem.**

## *The* Bagley & Sewall Co.
**Watertown, N.Y.**

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**Chicago, Ill.**—The Standard Asbestos Manufacturing Company, 822 West Lake street, is running on a close to normal production schedule at its mill on the north branch of the Chicago River for the production of asbestos paper products, the only plant of this kind in the city. Employment is being given to regular working quota and it is expected to hold manufacture to present basis for some time to come. The company secures its raw material requirements in the form of crude asbestos fibres from Canada.

**Menasha, Wis.**—The International Wire Works Company, manufacturer of paper and pulp mill screens, etc., has work under way on a new one-story shop addition, estimated to cost about $30,000, with equipment. It will be used for increased capacity and is scheduled to be ready for service early in November.

**Liverpool, Nova Scotia**—The Mersey Paper Company is continuing on a capacity production schedule at its mills at Brooklyn, N. S., and expects to hold to the present basis for an indefinite time, averaging 240 tons productive capacity daily. It is said that the company has secured orders for 1931 calling for an output in increase of that capacity, and arrangements will be made to place a new paper-making machine in service early next year. For a time during the earlier months of this year, output was on a basis of about 90 per cent, but this has later been stepped up to maximum. Heavy shipments of newsprint have been moving to New York and Halifax.

**Montreal, Que.**—The Shawinigan Water and Power Company, Montreal, has active work in progress on its hydroelectric power development on the Upper St. Maurice River, near Rapide Blanc, Quebec, where an initial capacity of 160,000 horsepower is being installed. At a later date, it is proposed to install additional equipment to increase this rating to an ultimate of 240,000 horsepower. The company is disposing of a new bond issue of $20,000,000, a portion of the proceeds to be used for general financing and work in connection with the hydroelectric power development, as well as to retire certain debts of the Laurentide Power Company, Ltd., an affiliated organization.

### New Companies, Etc.

**New York, N. Y.—Tower Brothers Stationery** Company, 23 West 23rd street, has filed notice of increase in capital for general expansion, changing from $350,000 to 3500 shares of stock, of which 1500 will be preferred with a value of $150,000, and 2000 shares of common, no par value.

**Toronto, Ont.**—The Selvig Fibre Machines, Ltd., has been chartered to manufacture and deal in machinery and equipment for the production of fibre and kindred products. The new company is represented by Robert Forsyth, 45 Richmond street, West, Toronto.

## Chicago Paper Market Improving Slowly

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

CHICAGO, Ill., October 6, 1930—Slowly, as other business indices show improvement, the Chicago paper market is responding to diligent sales effort. The most excitement during the past week or two has been over certain upheavals in the Canadian news print market which have caused comment in Chicago. Here, news print representatives generally report that their companies are still considering news print commitments for 1931. The book and cover paper markets continue their seasonal improvement with prices firm and demand going ahead. Seasonal demand is helping the coarse paper market though some price reductions have been reported that are not helping the market to any extent. Box manufacturers are moving very slowly with even additional breaks in prices failing to stir up any unusual excitement among buyers. Tissues are seasonally improved. Waste paper prices remain almost unchanged over the past week with the demand for rag content papers reported as fairly active.

## Connecticut Valley Superintendents Meet

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

HOLYOKE, Mass., October 6, 1930—Some 60 members of the Connecticut Valley Division of the American Pulp and Paper Mill Superintendents Association, attended the monthly meeting held at the Hotel Nonotuck on Saturday evening last, which was presided over by Chairman M. V. Horgan, of the Connecticut Division. After the serving of dinner the members listened to two very interesting papers which were delivered by E. L. Tewksbury, of the Stowe & Woodward Company, and R. E. Case, of the Research Department of the International Nickel Company. Mr. Tewksbury's subject was "Rubber as it pertains to paper manufacture." He traced the history of rubber from its early ages to the present day, and dwelt interestingly on the use of rubber in connection with its application to various types of equipment used in paper manufacture.

Mr. Case in his talk brought out many interesting facts relative to the use of Monel metal in the industries and was ably assisted by F. L. LaQue, of the International Nickel Company, who replied to questions propounded during the discussion of the use of non-corrosive acid resisting metals.

The meeting proved to be of a most constructive character and both speakers were extended a vote of thanks for their interesting papers.

Among those present were:

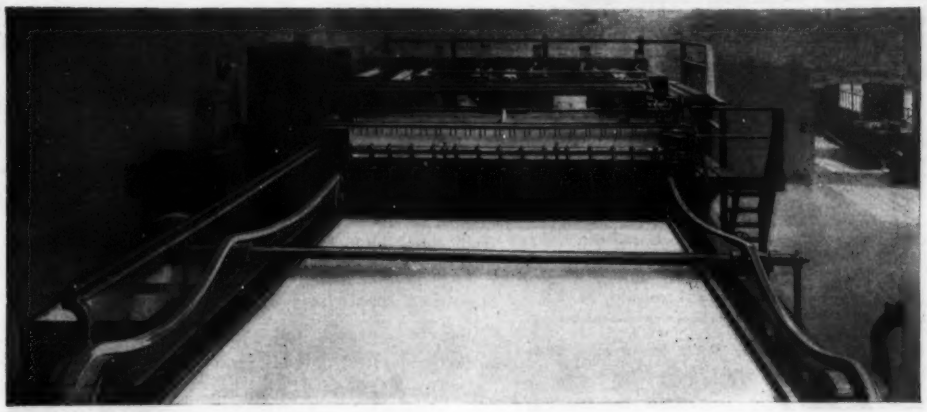
James Miles, Claude H. Smith, Fred Farr, M. V. Horgan, L. P. Taylor, Wm. Dalrymple, James Leighton, A. L. Cassie, E. C. Estey, Geo. W. Reardon, Thos. F. Dillon, Geo. S. Carroll, Henry F. Wilson, Andrew T. Barnett, A. W. Southard, E. R. Hare, P. H. Willemain, and Frank P. Borlen, American Writing Paper Company; John J. White, Clements-White Trading Company; C. A. Tifft, Fred A. Kendall and Frank Clark, Geo. W. Wheelwright Company; P. L. Sinclair, The Sinclair Company; Lewis E. Weiser, National Folding Box Company; E. W. Bush, James P. Stewart and John H. Browne, Chemical Paper Manufacturing Company; E. L. Tewksbury, Stowe & Woodward Company; Ralph E. Case and F. L. LaQue, International Nickel Company; L. W. Crouse, Staley Sales Corporation; F. L. Barstow, U. S. Rubber Company; H. P. Tucker, O. D. Capen and S. H. French, Whitehead Metal Products Company; Geo. A. Thompson, Whiting Paper Company; A. L. Hobday and Chas. Davidson, Jr., Southworth Paper Company; Wm. H. Tait, Sherman Corporation; Forbes Wood, Newton Paper Company; E. D. Lombard, Holyoke, Mass.

## Dean H. P. Baker on New Forestry Committee

Dean Hugh P. Baker of the New York State College of Forestry, who has been connected in various capacities with the National Committee on Wood Utilization, has accepted membership on a new sub-committee in response to an invitation by Secretary of Commerce, Robert P. Lamont.

The new committee has been organized in response to a demand for educating the non-technical furniture consumer in good design and construction of furniture. On account of the keen competition of competing materials, the kind, quality, adaptability, methods of seasoning and manufacture of wood in furniture production are problems that have engaged the attention of investigators in wood utilization recently. Wood utilization is an important branch of forestry as it involves practically the entire wood market problem. The new committee has been organized under the chairmanship of Alexander B. Trowbridge, Fellow of the A. I. A.

Dean Baker has been a member of the National Committee on Wood Utilization since its organization by Herbert Hoover and has also served as a member of the Executive Committee and the committee on Organization of Personnel. He accepted Secretary Lamont's invitation stating that he was thoroughly in sympathy with the objectives of the new sub-committee.



# WHY 288 VOITH INLETS HAVE MADE GOOD

**There are many reasons why 288 Voith Inlet installations have made good in 142 mills.**

**But the *big* reason is this: they are giving *better formation* at a lower cost per ton.**

**Better formation means better quality. Better quality means more sales. And more sales, naturally, mean increased earnings.**

**At the same time—while the Voith Inlet turns out improved quality — it reduces actual operation costs. Orifice can be accurately controlled by one man. Wires last longer. Heavy stocks can be run at slow speeds.**

**The whole thing, in other words, boils down to *profits*—profits created in production and profits created through increased sales.**

**Space is too limited here to point in detail the practical advantages of the Voith Inlet. But a request to the Valley Iron Works Co., Appleton, Wisconsin will bring complete facts to you.**

**VALLEY**

**Equipment for Paper and Pulp Mills**

New York Office: 350 Madison Ave.
Western Mfg. & Sales Div.: Smith & Valley Iron Works Co., Portland, Ore.
Canadian Representatives: Pulp & Paper Mill Accessories, Ltd., Montreal, Canada

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## FOREIGN PAPER TRADE DECLINES

Exports of paper and paper products from the United States during July continued low, the total for the month not quite reaching the level of the preceding month and falling below the July, 1929, total by nearly 25 per cent, according to the Paper Division of the Department of Commerce.

Among the heaviest declines were those registered in printing and writing papers. Newsprint shipments for July were one-third lower than in the preceding month and 50 per cent lower than during the corresponding month last year. Nearly as heavy decreases occurred in shipments of uncoated book and writing papers. Exports of surface-coated papers were also greatly under those of July, although showing a slight increase compared with the June shipments.

The decline in this group, however, was offset to a considerable extent by the increased shipments of wrapping paper and most classes of boards. Exports of boxboards, which rank highest from the standpoint of volume of shipments, were slightly under the June shipments, but were 10 per cent above those of the corresponding month last year, while other classes of paper and straw boards show increases of 10 per cent and 23 per cent, respectively. In shipments of building boards the increases were not quite so consistent. Exports of insulating boards during July more than doubled those of the corresponding month in 1929, while in exports of wall boards there was a decrease of nearly 65 per cent. Compared with the preceding month, however, wall boards increased by 30 per cent while insulating boards show a drop of 25 per cent. A similar decline was also registered in exports of sheathing and building paper. Exports of vulcanized fiber, which exceeded the June shipments by 25 per cent, were 15 per cent lower than during July, 1929, while wrapping paper shipments exceeded the June total by 15 per cent and those of a year ago by 25 per cent.

Among other important items, exports of tissues and crepe papers, paper towels and napkins, and blotting paper were greater during July than either of the other two months, while exports of toilet paper, filing forms, and over issue newspapers decreased, and exports of bags and boxes increased compared with the preceding month but declined compared with the corresponding month in 1929.

Total shipments for the month were valued at $2,412,479, a decrease of $71,185 compared with June and of $729,389 compared with July, 1929. In addition to shipments of paper and board, $646,070 worth of paper base stocks, consisting of wood pulp, pulp wood, and rags and other paper stock, were shipped from the United States during the month of July. This total more than doubles the June total and exceeds that of the corresponding month in 1929 by 40 per cent.

Imports of paper and paper products as well as paper base stocks underwent a considerable increase during July as compared to the preceding month, although they failed to attain the level of the corresponding month last year.

News print imports, which represent the largest single item on the schedule, totaled 172,852 tons (long ton of 2,240 pounds) valued at $11,166,330 an increase of 49,474 tons over the preceding month but a decrease of 15,090 tons compared with the corresponding month in 1929. Imports of other papers and boards, including manufacturers, were valued at $1,132,787, an increase of 23 per cent over June, but a decline of 37 per cent compared with July, 1929, while the total value of these receipts, amounting to $12,299,117 represented an increase of 39 per cent compared with the preceding month and a decrease of 13 per cent compared with the corresponding month last year.

Imports of pulpwood during July were larger than those of either of the other two months under discussion. Imports of wood pulp and of rags and other waste stock, however, while exceeding the June receipts were uniformly lower than during July, 1929, the heaviest decreases having been registered in unbleached sulphite and unbleached sulphate (kraft) pulp and rags. Imports of ground wood and of bleached sulphite in each instance failed to attain the level of last year's receipts by less than 10 per cent.

Of the total value of receipts of paper base stocks, amounting in July to $9,067,763, $2,428,229 represented incoming shipments of pulpwood, $5,923,414 mechanical and chemical wood pulp, and $716,120 rags and other waste stock.

## EXPLOITING THE COMPENSATION LAW

In a bulletin sent to the members of the Ohio Manufacturers' Association, it is represented that attorneys are charged with having attempted to "exploit" the workmen's compensation law.

The accusation arises out of amendments proposed by attorneys at the summer meeting of the Ohio State Bar Association at Cedar Point.

L. B. Webster, secretary of the Manufacturers' Association, used a racketeering term to characterize the alleged terms of the attorneys when he said they were trying to "muscle into the workmen's compensation fund for the benefit of the legal fraternity."

It is his contention that the law was enacted originally to

"avoid litigation," but that the attorneys wish to bring back the system the compensation law displaced.

Manufacturers, whether paper makers, pulp or machinery manufacturers or interested in kindred lines, assail the proposed provision under which employers and employees would receive a statement of facts prior to the hearing, contending that, in practice, it would result in raids on the fund "by a tacit agreement between the claimant and employer."

The Ohio Industrial Commission is the only proper guardian of the fund, manufacturers of Ohio assert.

Plans to facilitate appeals to the Courts are condemned as an effort to "substitute emotional appeals in place of science" and efforts to extend the compensation law to make it virtually health insurance, are condemned severely.

The Manufacturers' Association concludes a review of unfriendly criticism of the plans of the attorneys by saying:—

"The Bar Association's report also proposes to repeal Section 1465-90 of the law, and substitute therefor new sections which would revive the old game of losing cases before the Commission, in order to win a fee in the Courts. Organized labor has never asked for an increase in these fees and we see no reason why they should be increased at industry's expense."

## New Classifications of Fancy Papers

The customs officials at all of the Atlantic coast ports, and probably those at interior ports as well, are finding many technical problems in the classification of fancy papers both coated and uncoated, which come under entirely new classifications as a result of the new tariff law. Literally dozens of different papers are coming before them for classification, and the importers are naturally seeking to secure the lowest possible duty classification permissible under the terms of the new law. The Import Committee of the American Paper Industry has also been studying this question, and a recent report showed that fifty-nine different kinds of fancy paper, especially for the holiday trade, have come to its attention.

A recent complicated problem before the Import Committee is the classification of various types of paper for lamp shades. There are many varieties of this commodity, and while much of it is being classified for duty as hand made paper, some is claimed by importers to be dutiable as plain board at 10 per cent, despite the high quality and special finish imparted to the product.

An importer of paper weighing 50 pounds per ream has abandoned his claim that the paper should be admitted free of duty as standard news print paper.

## New Power Development on Racquette River

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

POTSDAM, N. Y., October 6, 1930.—From reliable sources it was learned this week that a power development project on the Racquette River near South Colton will actually get under way early next year and paper mills of this vicinity are expected to be benefitted. The project will take a number of years to complete and will be the largest development carried out in this section in some time. Despite many rumors nothing definite has yet been given out regarding the plans and it is understood that final details have not been worked out.

A corps of engineers are now on the site surveying and making tests to mark the location for the foundation of the new dam which will be built and this preliminary work will be finished in a few weeks. It is said that several hundred workers will be given steady employment on the project and the engineering force is preparing to establish its headquarters in this village.

## Box Board Production for August

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 6, 1930.—August production of box board, based on reports to the Department of Commerce by 97 firms operating 130 plants, was 67.0 per cent of capacity, as compared with 66.8 per cent in July, 76.6 per cent in August, 1929, and 70.5 per cent in August, 1928. The capacity data shown below vary according to the normal number of working days in each month:

| Year and Month | Operation: Inch hours: Capacity | Operation: Inch hours: Operated | Operation: Per cent of Capacity | Production: Short Tons: Capacity | Production: Short Tons: Output | Production: Per cent of Capacity | New Orders: Short Tons | Unfilled Orders (end of month): Short Tons |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1930 | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. | 11,691,264 | 8,772,273 | 75.0 | 329,628 | 236,344 | 71.7 | 244,536 | 69,940 |
| Feb. | 10,888,704 | 8,971,760 | 82.4 | 306,432 | 221,014 | 72.1 | 213,251 | 62,134 |
| Mar. | 11,796,096 | 8,643,344 | 73.3 | 331,968 | 229,979 | 69.3 | 226,770 | 58,591 |
| April | 11,796,096 | 8,580,845 | 72.7 | 331,968 | 245,167 | 73.9 | 249,848 | 66,868 |
| May | 11,796,096 | 8,377,741 | 71.5 | 331,968 | 240,186 | 72.4 | 234,405 | 63,237 |
| June | 11,342,400 | 7,841,532 | 69.1 | 319,200 | 221,525 | 69.4 | 221,526 | 58,866 |
| July | 11,796,096 | *7,856,164 | *66.6 | 331,968 | 221,696 | 66.8 | *229,792 | *65,819 |
| August | 11,796,096 | 7,927,423 | 67.2 | 331,968 | 222,372 | 67.0 | 223,006 | 64,457 |
| Total (8 mos.) | 92,902,848 | 66,971,082 | 72.1 | 2,615,100 | 1,838,283 | 70.3 | 1,843,134 | .... |
| CORRESPONDING MONTH OF PREVIOUS YEARS | | | | | | | | |
| Aug. 1928 | 12,607,164 | 9,563,581 | 75.4 | 337,203 | 237,776 | 70.5 | 241,228 | 84,726 |
| Aug. 1929 | 12,657,438 | 9,805,677 | 77.5 | 346,248 | 265,063 | 76.6 | 269,951 | 80,634 |
| TOTALS FOR PREVIOUS 8 MONTHS PERIODS | | | | | | | | |
| 1928 | 96,161,292 | 69,467,495 | 72.2 | 2,572,234 | 1,811,050 | 70.4 | 1,813,691 | .... |
| 1929 | 96,528,364 | 75,034,879 | 77.7 | 2,639,394 | 2,019,779 | 76.5 | 1,996,065 | .... |

| Year and Month | Shipments of boxboard: Short Tons | Stocks of boxboard, end of month: Short Tons | Consumption of waste paper: Capacity: Short Tons | Consumption of waste paper: Consumed: Short Tons | Per cent of Capacity | Stocks of waste paper end of month: At plants: Short Tons | Stocks of waste paper end of month: In transit and unshipped purchases: Short Tons |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1930 | | | | | | | |
| January | 232,284 | 66,498 | 318,786 | 223,288 | 70.0 | 180,055 | 54,142 |
| February | 220,987 | 66,438 | 296,429 | 216,717 | 73.1 | 179,497 | 54,577 |
| March | 229,425 | 67,492 | 321,126 | 229,909 | 71.6 | 192,957 | 54,629 |
| April | 241,458 | 72,071 | 321,126 | 230,993 | 71.9 | 181,125 | 51,950 |
| May | 238,079 | 74,908 | 321,126 | 232,581 | 72.4 | 185,972 | 34,919 |
| June | 225,336 | 70,904 | 308,775 | 210,793 | 68.3 | 184,451 | 38,241 |
| July | *222,341 | *71,601 | 321,126 | *206,547 | *64.3 | *173,387 | 43,393 |
| August | 223,943 | 71,233 | 321,126 | 213,015 | 66.3 | 175,653 | 38,665 |
| Total (8 mos.) | 1,833,753 | ..... | 2,529,620 | 1,763,843 | 70.0 | ..... | ..... |
| CORRESPONDING MONTH OF PREVIOUS YEARS | | | | | | | |
| Aug. 1928 | 238,885 | 50,150 | 323,919 | 218,429 | 67.4 | 121,529 | 48,118 |
| Aug. 1929 | 267,039 | 61,268 | 331,317 | 256,339 | 77.4 | 171,218 | 59,480 |
| TOTALS FOR PREVIOUS 8 MONTHS PERIOD | | | | | | | |
| 1928 | 1,804,062 | ..... | 2,470,582 | 1,673,539 | 67.8 | ..... | ..... |
| 1929 | 2,010,322 | ..... | 2,525,776 | 1,901,086 | 75.3 | ..... | ..... |

* Revised.

## St. Lawrence Mills Co. Statement

The statement of the St. Lawrence Mills Company, of Three Rivers, Que., for the twelve months ending June 30, last, shows that earnings amounted to $1,389,496. This was after deduction of all manufacturing and other charges including depletion and income tax, but before provision for depreciation. After depreciation there remained a net profit of $976,778.

The previous statement covered operations from May 8, 1928, until June 30, 1929, so an exact comparison is not feasible. In that time, however, net profits were $1,008,214. In the twelve months ended June 30, 1927, this figure stood at $783,592.

The preferred dividend of $855,000 was earned by a comfortable margin and there remained a sum equal to 24 cents a share on the 515,000 shares of common stock presently outstanding. Of these, 15,000 shares were issued during the year in part payment for 36,000 shares of Lake St. John Power and Paper preferred stock.

Following is a comparison of profits and loss accounts for the past year ended June 30, 1930, and for the period from May 8, 1928, to June 30, 1929.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Profit after deducting all manufacturing and other charges and expenses including depletion and income tax, but before depreciation | $1,389,496 | $1,430,733 |
| Depreciation | 412,718 | 342,519 |
| Net profit | 976,788 | 1,088,214 |
| Preferred dividends | 855,000 | 888,770 |
| Surplus | 121,778 | 199,444 |

**FIGURE 106-A** *with the one-piece screw-over bonnet and slip-on stay-on disc holder . . .*

THIS is the Standard Bronze Globe Valve that engineers are talking about. It is the Jenkins with the one-piece screw-over bonnet, and the slip-on stay-on disc holder.

The screw-over bonnet contributes great strength. Take the bonnet off and put it back repeatedly. It won't spring or distort . . . because it is made from a single piece of selected Jenkins bronze.

The slip-on stay-on disc holder is another advantage. Give the hand wheel of the valve a turn or so and the bonnet can be removed without danger of the disc holder falling off. Then give the wheel a reverse turn, and off drops the disc holder into your hand.

Your supply man can furnish these valves in globe, angle, cross and check, screwed or flanged. Write for Bulletin 141.

JENKINS BROS.

80 White Street New York, N. Y. 524 Atlantic Avenue Boston, Mass. 133 No. Seventh Street Philadelphia, Pa.
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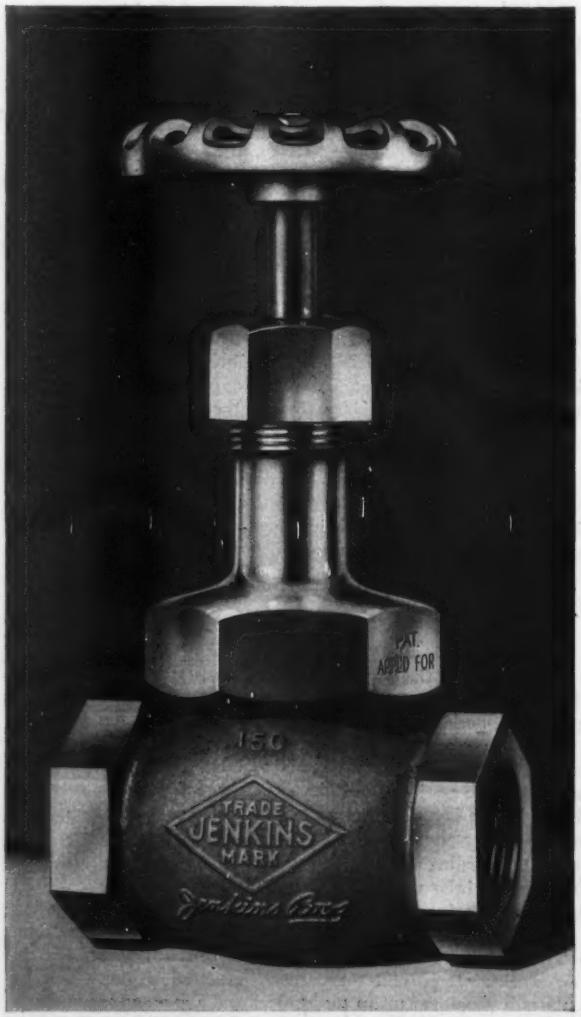
JENKINS BROS., Limited, Montreal, Canada; London, England
Factories: Bridgeport, Conn.; Elizabeth, N. J.; Montreal, Canada

Jenkins
VALVES
Since 1864

FIG. 106-A, *Screwed, Jenkins Standard Bronze Globe Valve, with one-piece screw-over bonnet, and slip-on stay-on disc holder. For 150 lbs. steam working pressure, or 250 lbs. oil, water, gas working pressure.*




*JENKINS VALVES ARE ALWAYS MARKED WITH THE "DIAMOND"*

Section of the
Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry
Edited by Ronald G. Macdonald, Secretary

# Modern Standards In Sectional Paper Machine Drive

By R. R. Stoltz[1]

Since the introduction of the automatically regulated sectional paper machine drive in 1919 by the Westinghouse Company, many notable improvements have been made in this special power application. These improvements, which were progressively introduced in the modernization of this drive, have today become the standards for sectional paper machine drive specifications.

The importance of this subject, and the general interest manifested in it today, justify a review of these major improvements which have made possible this modern electric drive.

### Automatic Speed Regulation By Field Control

An early analysis of this problem clearly indicated the adaptability of the direct current motor to this application. The fact that the direct current motor is capable of operating over a wide speed range by armature voltage control and the fact that it is fundamentally different from the alternating current motor, in that its speed may be adjusted to exactly meet the requirements of paper draw, made it the logical choice for sectional paper machine drive. It was, therefore, evident that speed regulation should be automatically obtained by field control. This type of regulation has since proven to be, not only the simplest, but the most economical.

The first sectional drive in America to be equipped with automatic means of speed regulation was at the Gould Paper Company, Lyons Falls, N. Y. With this first drive, automatic speed regulation was obtained by field control. The drive is still in operation and continues to give satisfactory service, indicating the correctness of this fundamental principle. See photograph (FIG. 1.)

[1] Member TAPPI, sales engineer, Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. Co., E. Pittsburgh, Pa.

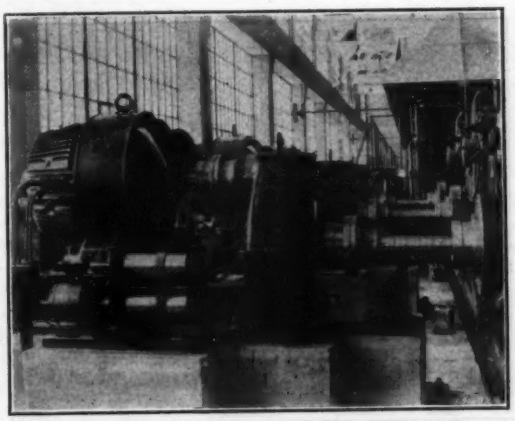


FIG. 2

### Moderate-Speed Geared Motor

At the time of the introduction of the sectional drive, there was some question as to whether the slow speed direct connected

FIG. 1

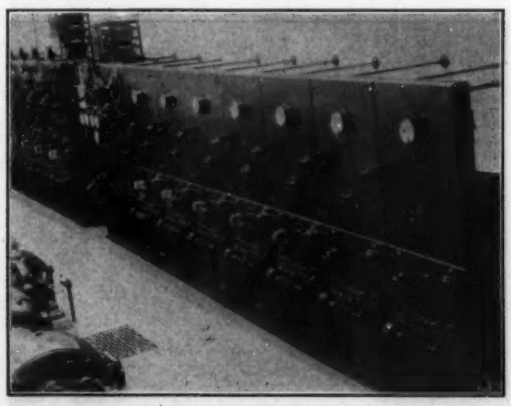


FIG. 3

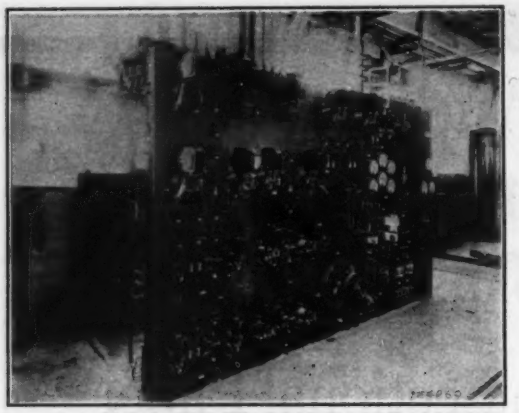


FIG. 4

motor should be used, or one of a moderately high speed with a suitable reduction gear. Some manufacturers of the earlier drives employed the slow speed motor. It was only a short time, however, until the geared drive was accepted as the standard and the use of the slow speed direct connected motor was discontinued. The advantages of the geared drive, are, less, weight, saving in space and the fact that regulation can be more effectively applied to the fields of a moderately high speed motor.

The photograph (FIG. 2) shows an early installation of this type of drive at the Washington Pulp & Paper Company, Port Angeles, Washington.

**Automatic Starting And Speed Control Equipment Concentrated In A Single Control Board**

Realizing the importance of saving space in the machine room floor and at the same time of making it convenient for the operator to make all the adjustments on the paper machine, it was considered advisable to build the control for full automatic operation, and as a unit forming one continuous control board. With the control thus centralized it is possible to install it in any convenient place, entirely apart from the motors driving the paper machine. This method embodies all the principles of remote control which has become the standard of today.

FIG. 7

The first installation of this type of control board was made in 1921 at the mill of the West Virginia Pulp & Paper Company, Tyrone, Pa. See photograph (FIG. 3).

**Generator System Of Starting, Inching And Slow Speed Operation**

Until 1925 all sectional drives in operation used the conventional resistance method for starting, inching and slow speed operation. In an attempt to simplify the control, make it as nearly fool proof as possible, and reduce the length and overall size of the control board, the engineers developed the starting generator system of control. This type of control is very dependable and embodies the desirable features of: less power consumption in starting and inching operations, elimination of mechanical shocks and strains, material saving in space, and low installation and wiring costs.

The first installation of the starting generator system of control was made in 1925 at the St. Lawrence Paper Mills, Three Rivers, Quebec, Canada. See photograph (FIG. 4).

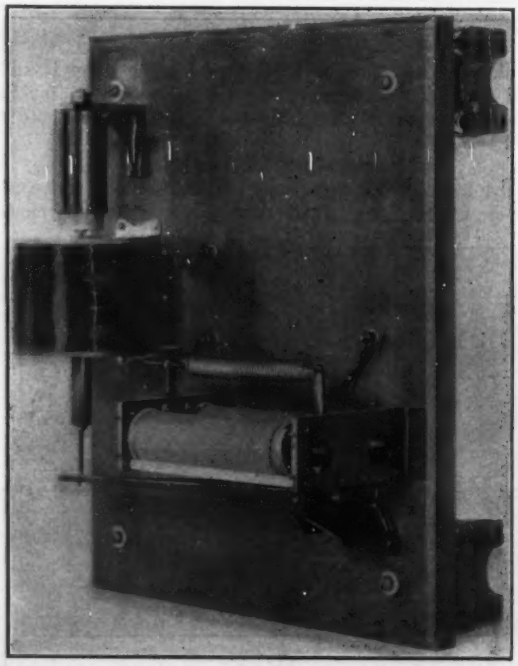


FIG. 5

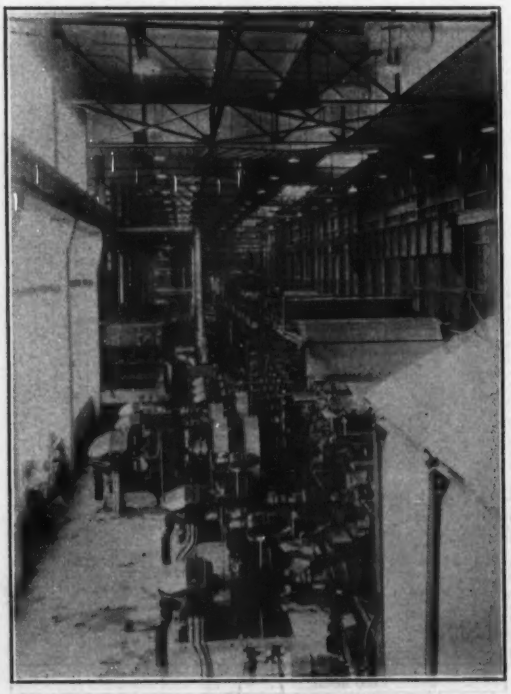


FIG. 6

### Carbon Pile Voltage Regulators

In the original layout of the sectional paper machine drive, it was recognized by the engineers that some form of voltage regulator was necessary. It was only natural, therefore, to select a piece of apparatus already developed. Accordingly, the vibrating type of regulator was employed. As time went on, it developed that while the vibrating regulator was a satisfactory regulator for central stations and similar applications, it required too much attention and maintenance when used in connection with the sectional paper machine drive. The introduction of the carbon pile voltage regulator in connection with the sectional paper machine drive, was made in 1927 and it was an outstanding success. This regulator has no vibrating parts, is simple in design, eliminates all necessity for skilled attention and assures steady and dependable operation of the entire paper machine.

The first installation of the carbon pile voltage regulator for use on the sectional paper machine drive, was made in the mill of the West Virginia Pulp & Paper Company of Tyrone, Pa. See photograph (FIG. 5).

### Individual Drive Of Cylinder Moulds And Presses On Wet End Of Board Machines

The continual replacement of felts on a cylinder machine has always not only been an aggravating source of trouble, but quite an item of expense, which has adversely affected the profits of the board manufacturer. It was recognized, therefore, that if the felt could be relieved of all unnecessary tension, and instead of using it as a belt utilize its structure for the actual formation of the sheet, the problem of felt costs and replacements would be solved. Here again the engineers were correct in their analysis and individual motors were successfully applied to each section on the wet end of the cylinder machine. These motors were designed with characteristics such that their proper speed relation is maintained at all times. Experience with this type of drive proves conclusively that the life of the felt is materially increased, it can be designed so that its cost is considerably less and with the same quality of felt, a stronger and much better sheet can be produced.

The first installation of this type of a complete sectional drive was made in 1928 at the mill of the National Paper Products Company, Division of Crown Zellerbach Corporation, Port Townsend, Washington. See photograph (FIG. 6).

### Carbon Pile Sectional Speed Regulator

Last, and probably the most important, has been the development of the quick-acting section speed regulator of the carbon pile type. By the use of this quick response element, together with the anti-hunting feature, this regulator is able to meet either suddenly applied or gradually applied loads with a minimum of angular displacement, a condition which is essential to the best operation of the paper machine. This is particularly true when the machine is required to operate over a wide speed range. Due to the simplicity of this regulator and to its broad range of effective control, it can be quickly adjusted and the paper machine placed in commercial operation, with little, if any, loss of production. The outstanding advantages of this type of carbon pile section speed regulator are its ability to make exceedingly quick response to any change without hunting or instability, and its freedom from maintenance or attention of any kind.

This regulator was first introduced in 1928 and since that time a number of complete sectional drives have been equipped with this type of section speed regulator and are now in successful operation. See photograph (Fig. 7) which shows a drive of this type on a tissue machine at the National Paper Products Company, Carthage, New York.

## Taxation and Reforestation

PORTLAND, Ore., October 4, 1930—Taxation and reforestation were two main problems discussed by the twenty-two foresters who were delegates to the eleventh annual meeting of the National Association of State Foresters which convened in Portland, Oregon, October 1. It was generally conceded, in the discussions of reforestation that Oregon's system probably is the most successful to date.

"Oregon has classified more land in one single county in the past two years of the reforestation program operating in the state, than the entire state of Michigan has classified in a five-year period," said Horace J. Andrews, member of the national timber resource survey staff, in complimenting Lynn F. Cronemiller, Oregon state forester on the effectiveness of this work.

Mr. Cronemiller said that Oregon has already classified a total of 180,000 acres for the reforestation program and that next year's total would reach 300,000. A curious clause in the Oregon act which automatically provides for the classification of cutover land as soon as the logging machinery has been moved to other fields, is held responsible for success in this line.

"We are providing for our future timber now even before our merchantable supply is seriously reduced," Mr. Cronemiller told the assemblage.

A. F. Hawes, state forester of Connecticut, said that only ten per cent of the timber of that state now remained standing and that reforestation plans were presenting the only hope for the timber productivity of the state.

C. P. Wilbur, president of the Association of State Foresters, in a splendid address, deplored the great depletion of state forests and stated that a radical change must be made in taxation laws in various states, although such revisions could not be achieved entirely until the national survey of forest land taxation is completed. When a report on this is available it will be possible to proceed with a taxation system development that will encourage timber growing on an actual crop basis.

"There is no question that the annual tax on timber must be eliminated to prevent owners cutting their present crops and abandoning the land because of the present exhorbitant tax burden," Mr. Wilbur said. If this taxation can be modified or removed then all the needs of the entire country for timber material will be easily supplied on a perpetual basis.

F. W. Besley, state forester of Maryland, spoke on the federal taxation inquiry. Frederick Dunlap, state forester of Missouri discussed the national forest purchase program and R. G. Phillips, state forester of Oklahoma, made a comparison of state parks and state forests.

C. M. Granger, in charge of the national forest survey program, was one of the principal speakers. He pointed out that this survey on Douglas fir areas in the Pacific northwest is now being carried on by 20 men in the field, and that the work is progressing rapidly and satisfactorily. When this national survey is completed in all states it will be possible to determine to a dollar the value of timber stands in any state.

The use of airplanes in forest fire control and the administration of the Clark-McNary co-operative fund for better fire protection were discussed by C. C. Scott of the forest protective association and W. A. L. Bazelet, state forester of Massachusetts.

After adjournment of the Portland session in late afternoon, of the first day the delegates proceeded to Longview, Wash., where they were to remain for inspection and visits in the lumber and fiber plants there and in Ruderwood. Aerial trips were to be taken the following days.

## Purified Bagasse Pulp

An additional sample of highly-purified fibers from bagasse (extracted sugar cane) has been tested, by the Bureau of Standards. This material is being developed commercially for manufacture of rayon, lacquers, and other similar products. Following are the test results which show that in purity the sample compares favorably with celluloses from other sources commonly used for such products: Alpha cellulose—96.39 per cent, beta cellulose—3.32 per cent, gamma cellulose—0.29 per cent, ash—0.18 per cent KOH soluble—7.56 per cent, copper number—0.552, iron—trace.

# Measurement of Consistency by Light Absorption*

By J. S. Hart, O. Maass and H. W. Johnston[1]

The rapid measurement of consistency in pulp mill practice is associated with many difficulties. Many methods have been tried and found wanting either in speed or in accuracy. Even the simple method of weighing test pats is not without pitfalls; what is the best way to filter and when is the pat "dry" are questions which lack simple solutions. Methods involving the flow of pulp are difficult to make reproduceable.

For many purposes it has been found possible to measure concentrations or consistencies by passing a beam of light through the solution to be tested and determining the amount of this light which is absorbed. A relation of a simple character ordinarily holds between the quantity of material present in unit volume and the intensity of the light transmitted. It seems of interest to ascertain whether such a method could be applied to the measurement of pulp consistencies in the paper industry, and whether it is likely that such a method could be made to give reproduceable results. The difficulty attending measurement of consistencies of pulp is two fold; in the first place the color of pulp is not constant and in the second place the relative sizes of the particles differ between different pulps and even between different samples of the same kind of pulp, especially in the case of groundwood. Thus viscosity methods for measuring consistency may be expected to vary with freeness of the stock being tested, but before the freeness can be measured the consistency must first be determined.

It was realized that from the outset a similar condition must prevail in optical measurements of light absorbed by suspensions of particles whose sizes differ materially. It appeared, however, that the variation due to particle size might be capable of segregation and thus determination made of both particle size and consistency by means of a few rapid observations on a suitable instrument.

## Object

The primary object of this research was not so much to establish a new method for the measurement of consistency by optical means, a development which will obviously require time for its perfection, but rather to devise an apparatus capable of being used for the purpose of developing the desired technique in optical measurements of consistency. Steps have therefore been taken which will be described to develop (1) A quick and accurate consistency determination (2) Some knowledge of the effect of particle size on different pulps and on white water.

## Apparatus

(1) Description. Fig. 1 shows diagramatically the apparatus used for this work. It consists of a galvanometer (a) connected to a thermopile (j). A source of light (c), consisting of an incandescent bulb operated by a storage battery (p) and controlled by a variable resistance (1) and a volt meter, (b) is mounted with a suitable lens and shutter (d) so that a ray of light causes downwards through an inner container (f) in which water is maintained at a constant level by syphons (m) (n) (o) irrespective of the raising or lowering of (f). The ray of light emerging from (f) passes through the pulp to be tested in a container (g) and emerges through a glass bottom to fall upon the thermopile (j). A stirring motor (i) is used to keep the pulp in (g) in constant agitation. Various minor refinements will be referred to in the text.

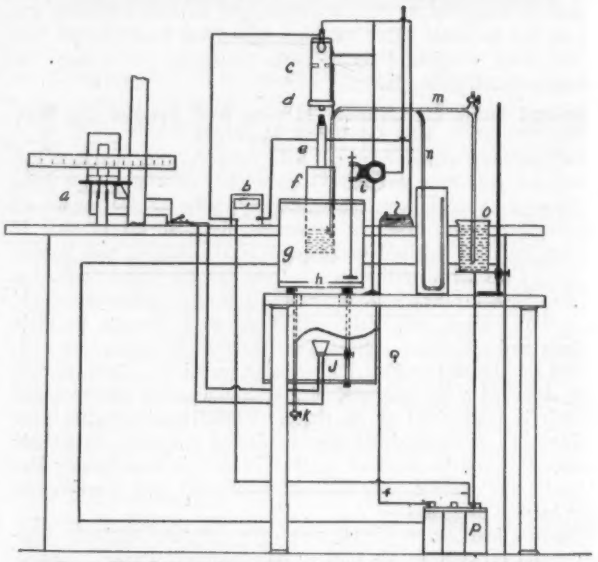



Fig. 1. Diagram showing arrangement of apparatus

Certain difficulties were encountered during the early experiments. It is imperative that the source of light be constant and for this purpose a storage cell with resistance and galvanometer using an automobile bulb was found most satisfactory. A photographic shutter was utilized to cut off the illumination between readings, and a rectilinear lens was used as a condenser. Various thermopiles were tried; the only one sufficiently sensitive was a Moll thermopile with 80 junctions. It was found necessary to provide against stray radiation and air currents by enclosing it in a box. It was also found desirable to ensure that the head of water through which the light had been passed should remain constant so that the absorption due to water alone would not be

* Presented at the fall meeting of TAPPI, Erie, Pa., Sept. 3-5, 1930

[1] Forest Products Laboratories of Canada, Montreal, P. Q.

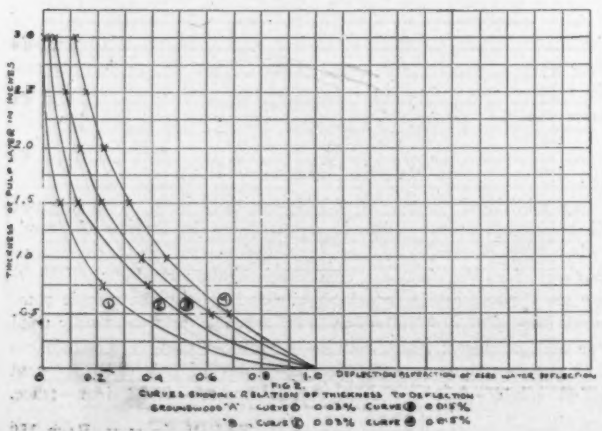



Fig 2.
Curves showing relation of thickness to deflection
Groundwood "A" curve ① 0.03% curve ② 0.015%
" "B" curve ③ 0.03% curve ④ 0.015%

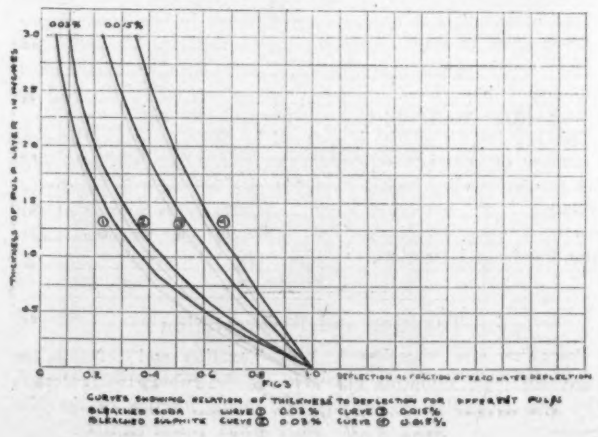



Fig 3
Curves showing relation of thickness to deflection for different pulps
Bleached soda curve ① 0.03% curve ③ 0.015%
Bleached sulphite curve ② 0.03% curve ④ 0.015%

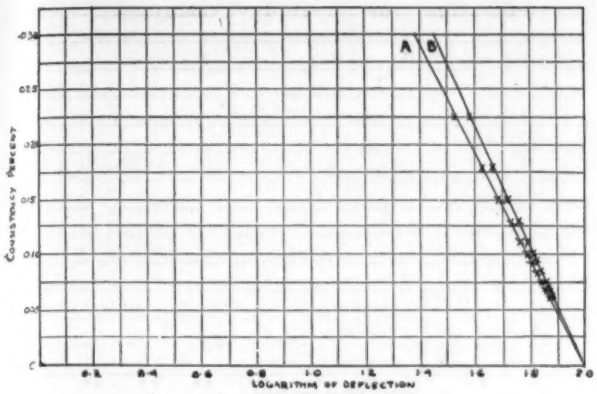



FIG 4

RELATION BETWEEN CONSISTENCY AND DEFLECTION FOR TWO DIFFERENT SPECIMENS 'A' AND 'B' OF GROUNDWOOD

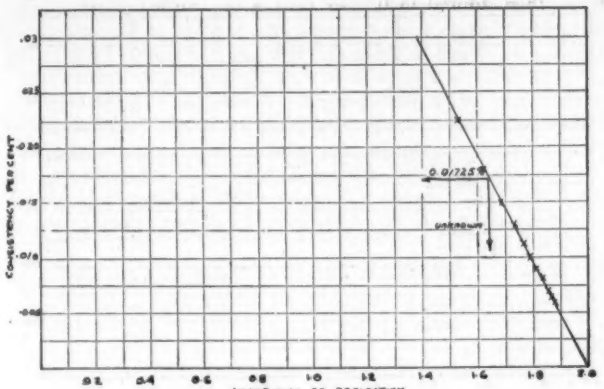



FIG 7

RELATION OF CONSISTENCY TO DEFLECTION USED FOR DETERMINATION OF CONSISTENCY OF GROUNDWOOD SAMPLE

effective. This was accomplished by means of syphons. It was found desirable to use distilled water and avoid dust. Changes in temperature of the water should likewise be guarded against. The greatest sort of error at present is the galvanometer which has a flat scale and has not been allowed for by correction. For some consistencies in initial readings the deflection is large; a potentionmeter would probably be preferable and will be tried out in subsequent work.

### Method of Operation

The following procedure has been developed and followed throughout the experiment.

(1) SOURCE OF LIGHT. Once the operating voltage has been determined to give about 25 cc. zero deflection, it is maintained constant throughout the experiment by frequent voltmeter readings.

(2) WATER LEVEL. This is adjusted each time the inner container is moved so that the total length of water through which the light passes is constant.

(3) INITIAL WATER READINGS. At first the inner container (f) was lowered against the plate (h) in the bottom of (g) every time a new solution was put in. Fibres were swept under the glass causing the reading to be unsatisfactory and now the outer container is filled with a given volume of distilled water, a zero reading taken, and sufficient thick stock added to give the desired consistency.

(4) READING DEFLECTIONS. The galvanometer is turned on with the light closed off, and the zero position of the pointer noted. The shutter is then opened and the deflection noted after 60 seconds. The shutter is again closed and a fresh zero determined after 60 seconds. The zero readings will change slowly if the temperature is changed but 60 second readings eliminate any large errors.

(5) CALCULATIONS AND PLOTTING. The initial deflection for water is taken as unit. Each deflection recorded during the experiment is divided by the initial deflection and the results recorded as fractions, thus all results are brought to the same scale and made directly comparable.

(6) SPECIAL METHODS. Two special methods have been developed. These are:

(a) VARYING THE THICKNESS AT CONSTANT CONSISTENCY

A stock of known consistency is placed in the apparatus and readings taken between the limits of 0 and 3 inches. Figs. 2, 3 and 4 show examples of this method. By plotting the logarithm of the deflection against the thickness a straight line is obtained as in Fig. 4. From these results it was discovered that a thickness of ¾ inch gave the least variation for the same consistencies and also a fairly wide variation between consistencies.

(b) VARYING THE CONSISTENCY AT CONSTANT THICKNESS

After the initial reading was taken the inner container was raised to ¾ inch and stock of the desired consistency placed in the apparatus to such a height that it covers the inner glass. The consistency is varied by adding 500 cc. of water at a time. This gave 13 readings between .03 and .006 per cent.

### Reproducibility of Results

Before experimental work could proceed it was necessary to make certain that under any similar set of conditions curves could be reproduced with accuracy. This depends upon the accuracy of the apparatus and the accuracy of making up suspensions without changing the particle size. A number of tests were made on different suspensions of the same stock made up to the same consistency, the deflections being plotted against the different thicknesses. These were repeated using different stocks. The results show that the curves could be reproduced within the accuracy of the apparatus. Fig. 5 shows three curves for bleached sulphite at .03 and .015 per cent consistency.

A sample of groundwood was disintegrated at 3.0 per cent con-

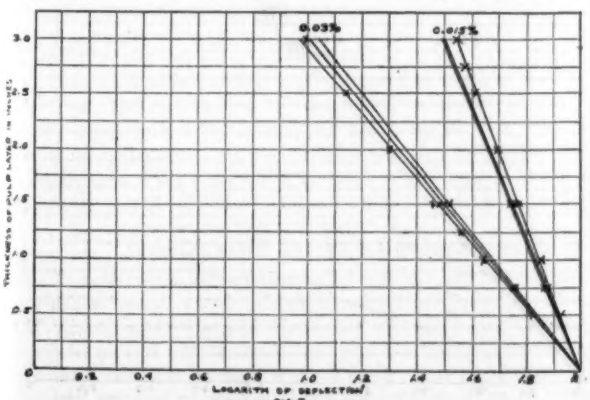



FIG 5

CURVES SHOWING RESULTS FROM VARIOUS SULPHITE PULPS

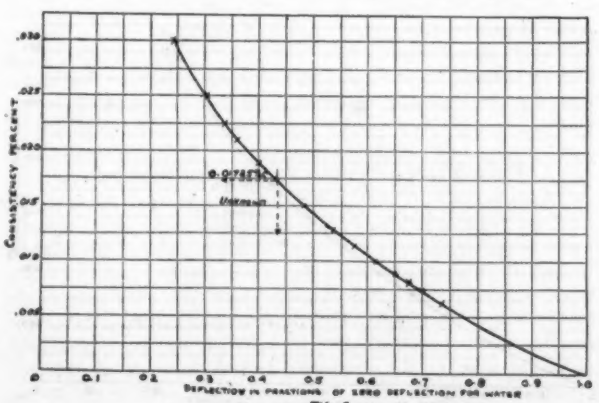



FIG 6

DETERMINATION OF CONSISTENCY OF GROUNDWOOD SAMPLE

sistency. It was then diluted to 0.3 per cent with distilled water, and a small portion again diluted to 0.03 per cent in the apparatus. By using a constant thickness of ¾ of an inch and by adding 500 cc of water at a time, results were obtained with consistencies varying from 0.03 to 0.006 per cent. A solution of unknown consistency was then made up using the same original sample of 0.3 per cent consistency and the deflection obtained for a thickness of ¾ of an inch. From this the consistency was determined. Figs. 6 and 7 shows the accuracy of results which by direct filtration in an alumdum crucible and subsequent wave was found to agree within 0.25 per cent.

### Effect on Absorption Curves of Different Variables

(1) TEMPERATURE. Up to the present no study has been made of temperature variation; the work described above was done at about 25 deg. C.

(2) NATURE OF STOCK. The effects observed for sulphite soda or groundwood pulps respectively show that different stocks produce different results. The general form is similar for all stocks but different groundwood samples for instance produce different results.

(3) NATURE OF WOOD. Whether the variations observed between different samples and stocks are due simply to particle size or whether the kind and color of wood has any influence on the absorption has not yet been established. Work is proceeding along these lines, and it is expected that both effects will require consideration.

(4) PARTICLE SIZE AND DEPTH. Up to the present nothing can be said definitely with regard to the effect of particle size upon the form and position of the corresponding absorption curve. So far the results would seem to indicate that by taking readings at two or more different depths these values together with their position when plotted would give some information about the particle size as well as the consistency. It is intended to combine further studies in this field with methods of screen analysis now being developed in these laboratories, and it is through advances in this direction that progress towards a consistency meter may be expected to be made.

(5) pH VALUE. The influence of pH value if any has not been determined.

(6) WAVE LENGTH LIGHT. By using ultra violet light at two known wave lengths it may be possible to obtain better results with regard to particle size and consistency. The effect of color may thus be eliminated. This has not yet been tried.

### Summary

An apparatus has been devised which is capable of measuring accurately the absorption of light by suspensions of wood pulp. Using a constant head of water permits results to be reduced to a comparative basis. The results obtained can be reproduced accurately for the same stock within the limits of experimental error. Unknown consistencies can be determined for stocks whose characteristics are known. Further investigations are expected to take the form of isolating the variables affecting the absorption curves namely, particle size, color and nature of stocks. When this has been accomplished it is hoped to obtain mathematical relations connecting these variables and apply them to the simultaneous measurement of consistency and particle size of unknown samples.

## Pulp Prices Unsatisfactory in Finland

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 8, 1930.—Some new business is being done in Finland in various grades of pulp, but prices are so unsatisfactory that the mills are considering shut downs rather than sell their production at a loss, according to a report to the Department of Commerce. Total exports of pulp and paper have been above last year, Finland having been one of the few countries which has been able to maintain its paper and pulp exports in spite of the decreased demand in most of the importing countries, but this has undoubtedly been done at the expense of profitable prices.

## Examinations for Paper Technologist

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an open competitive examination for paper technologist.

Applications for paper technologist must be on file with the U. S. Civil Service Commission at Washington, D. C., not later than November 12, 1930.

The entrance salary is $3,800 a year. Higher salaried positions are filled through promotion.

This examination is to fill vacancies in the Forest Products Laboratory, Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, in Washington, D. C., Madison, Wis., and elsewhere in the field.

Competitors will not be required to report for examination at any place, but will be rated on their education, training, and experience, and on their writings.

Applicants must show that they have been graduated with a bachelor's degree from a college or university of recognized standing, having completed at least 118 semester credit hours, with major work in chemical or mechanical engineering. In addition, applicants must have had at least five years' experience in industrial or scientific work in paper technology, a portion of which must have been in practical paper making, particularly connected with Fourdrinier or cylinder machines. Postgraduate work with paper technology as major subject will be accepted year for year in lieu of the required experience up to a total of three years.

Full information may be obtained from the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., or from the Secretary of the United States Civil Service Board of Examiners at the post office or customhouse in any city.

## New TAPPI Members

H. W. Bialkowsky, student, Institute of Paper Chemistry, Appleton, Wis.

E. L. Goodall, resident engineer, Provincial Paper Ltd., Port Arthur, Ont.

Walter Holzer, chemist, Crown Willamette Paper Company, Camas, Wash.

C. H. Kent, partner, Mansfield, Bolt & Kent, New York, N. Y.

Γ. R. Le Compte, industrial fellow, Mellon Institute of Industrial Research, Pittsburgh, Pa.

J. B. Maguire, chemical engineer, Bradley-McKeefe Corporation, New York.

J. P. Sawyer, groundwood mill foreman, International Power and Paper Company of Newfoundland, Corner Brook, N. F.

V. B. Waterman, chemist, Crown Willamette Paper Company, Camas, Wash.

## Modern Management for Forest Preserves

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

UTICA, N. Y., October 6, 1930.—Plans to effect a policy of modern management of the forest preserves of the state will be made at a meeting of the reforestation committee of the New York State Economic Council to be held in this city on October 14. The conference will be under the supervision of Dean Nelson C. Brown, of Syracuse University, who during the past summer has been engaged in a series of conferences with those prominent in the reforestation movement for the purpose of having all agencies unite in endorsing a general plan of procedure. At the coming meeting proposed amendments are expected to be drafted to the state constitution for submission at a public conference of all interested which will be held at Lake Placid early in November.

## Rubber Latex for Sizing Paper

In view of the continued demand for the publications "Rubber Latex in Paper" and "Aging of Rubber Latex Paper," which were issued several years ago in outside journals, these articles have been mimeographed for free distribution by the Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C. The former deals with the results obtained in using rubber latex for beater sizing, and the latter discusses the aging quality of such sizing.

# Current Paper Trade Literature

## Abstracts of Articles and Notes of Papermaking Inventions Compiled by the Committee on Abstracts and Bibliography of the Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry

Clarence J. West, Chairman

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### Machinery

**Barking Machine.** Robert Lagus, Abo, Finland, Finnish pat. 12527, (May 17, 1927).—The log to be barked is carried and revolved by teethed rolls, during which the barking knives operate while the logs are led along on a support for same.—J.F.O.

**Barking Machine.** Robert Lagus, Abo, Finland. Finnish pat. 12,526, (May 17, 1927).—The barker is of a cylindrical form, having one end closed and the other open. The barking knives are fastened in a direction axial to the barker and adjusted by means of screws. In the hollow space enclosed by the knives which project into the open side of the barker, is an arrangement, not in rotation, which hinders the collection or plugging with bark. The space between the knife holder also serves for the same purpose.—J.F.O.

**Bark Press.** Ambrose H. White assignor to International Paper Co. U. S. pat. 1,746,919, (Feb. 11, 1930).—The wet bark is fed from a hopper into the receiving end of a horizontal pressure space or channel between two traveling pressure units, the upper one of which is yieldingly pressed down by means of springs. The traveling pressure units are mounted in a common frame, and each consists of an endless chain of pressure shoes. The lower one consists of a number of parallel, endless, carrying chains, the adjacent ends of the links of the individual chains being pivotally mounted on and connected together by cross rods which, between the individual chains, have rollers mounted thereon to support the chains thereon. Transverse plates or bars are bolted to the links of the chains and constitute the pressure shoes; they are roughened on their active faces, as by means of spurs or spikes which ensure positive advance of the bark. The upper chain of pressure shoes is similarly constructed, but the portion of the frame on which it is supported is mounted so as to be capable of a limited vertical movement. The sides of the pressure channel are closed by means of adjustable plates to prevent the lateral escape of the bark. The lower chain of pressure shoes is slightly longer than the upper one to project a short distance beyond the upper at the front of the machine, thus providing a receiving surface on which the bark is fed from the hopper. The upper chain of pressure shoes is driven somewhat faster than the lower, so as to exert a dragging effect upon and prevent the packing of the bark.—A.P.-C.

**Pulp Thickener.** Albert D. Wood U. S. pat. 1,742,294, (Jan. 7, 1930).—The invention provides improved sealing devices for the ends of the cylinder of the thickener covered by Wood's U. S. pat. 1,103,725 of July 14, 1914. A double sealing collar is provided on one or both ends of the cylinder, together with a companion stationary double segment on the end of the tank. With this double sealing collar, two sealing straps with their requisite hooks and adjusting screws are used instead of one strap as in the previous patent, thus reducing the tension required and consequently the friction, power consumption and wear. Between the double collar on the drum and the double segment on the tank there is a substantially U-shaped chamber which is filled with liquid to maintain a static head sufficient to equal or overcome the pressure of the stock in the vat on the outside of the cylinder.—A.P.-C.

**Pulp-Working Apparatus.** John D. Haskell assignor to Dilts Machine Works. U. S. pat. 1,747,545, Feb. 18, 1930.—The invention belongs to the class of manufacturing equipment or methods setting forth a variety of combinations of settling troughs and thickeners and other elements whereby the stock is usually delivered to and made ready continuously for the finishing steps in the process. It has for its object a special arrangement of the essential mechanism wherein there will be no adjustable weir or similar construction in the discharge box from the breaker beater, but the control of the stock going to the system is made in the pipe line between the sump and the settling trough or equivalent, simply by the use of a valve. In this way, instead of returning the white water from the thickener back to the head of the settling trough, the stock can be allowed to run by gravity back to the sump, or with by-pass connections, it can be directed to the breaker beater, or through a water heater and thereafter to the breaker beater if desired. In the embodiments described in the specifications the valve is placed either in the discharge pipe of the pump which delivers the stock from the beater sump to the settling troughs or between the extractor chamber below the continuous extractor and the sump.—A.P.-C.

**Suction Cell Drum Filter.** Maschinenfabrik Buckau R. Wolf Akt.-Ges. Magdeburg, Germany. German pat. 493,757 (April 24, 1925).—The invention concerns itself with a suction cell drum filter, with an endless guide felt for the stock surrounding the drum, or whose entire circumference the various arrangements are provided for obtaining a de-watered stock sheet. It is characterized therein, that the stock feed is provided approximately on the upper fourth of the drum surface while the de-watering of the sheet of stock formed, takes place on a further fourth of the drum surface where the felt presses against the drum.—J.F.O.

**Strindlunds Suction Filter.** Wochbl. Papierfabr. 61, No. 6, 185 (Feb. 8, 1930).—Stock taken up by the usual thickeners or deckers, sometimes falls off the wire and hence it is taken up again lumpy and removed by the doctor in a wetter condition. This evil is eliminated by the Stringlunds suction filter.—J.F.O.

**Suction Box for Machines Used in the Manufacture of Paper, Roofing Paper and for the De-Watering of Cellulose and Similar Materials.** Ernst Kramer, Nitra, Slovakia. Czechoslovakian pat. 30,500.—The supporting rolls are placed opposite the suction box, whereby the outside roll is made tight in its longitudinal direction with rubber strips and has a larger diameter than the inner supporting roll. The latter are placed in removable enclosed frames opposite the suction space.—J.F.O.

**Suction Rolls for the Removal of Water, Especially Used in the Cellulose Industries.** Garhard Schmidt, Duren, Germany. Wochbl. Papierfabr. 61, No. 5, 152 (Feb. 1, 1930).—The article describes the construction and the multiple possibilities for the use of the suction roll, Boltersdorf-Seybold, in the removal of water from cellulose materials, especially pulp. This suction roll exposes the wet sheet under pressure for the longest possible time, which is the desired action. The suction roll also possesses in an ideal manner, the possibility of having complete control of the formation of the so-called constant suction head and to be able to set the suction sector large or small, according to the requirement and to give it the desired position. It is also pos-

sible by throttling to divide the suction zone, in order to place the vacuum at various desired positions along the roll and to be able to conduct the removal of water according to need. Fundamentally, the suction roll is composed of a completely enclosed rotating body without any inner parts, and revolving on bearings as any other press roll, in opposition to the bearings of other suction rolls which are complicated and act as a brake. The author then gives in detail, a description of the utility of the suction roll in fourdrinier and cylinder machines.—J.F.O.

**Washing Kraft Pulp.** J. H. Noble and George S. Backus, Oliver United Filters, Inc.

**Pulp Paper Mag. Can.** 29, 691-692, 716 (May 22, 1930). Paper Mill 53, No. 15, 20, 21, 26 (April 12, 1930).—A comparison is made between diffusers and continuous vacuum filters for the washing of kraft pulp, and the following advantages are claimed for the vacuum filters: (1) Dilution of black liquor in the wash room is less than 4.0° Baume (2) Soluble chemicals, or "soda", remaining in the washed sheet is much lower than the total diffuser losses. (3) All the fiber is removed from the black liquor, and this materially improves the evaporator efficiency. (4) Washing results can be observed at all times and are under immediate control. Adjustments can be quickly made to meet any variation in the pulp. (5) Labor required is reduced over 50% and labor conditions are greatly improved. (6) No weak liquor is used in the system, thus all loss due to wasting of weak liquor is eliminated.—A.P.-C.

**Removing of Water by the Table Rolls.** N. Wunderlich, Bad Warmbrun, Germany. Wochbl. Papierfabrik. 61, No. 1, 8 (Jan. 4, 1930).—The amount of water removed at the table rolls is considerable at first and then sharply drops off near the end. The distance between the rolls should be as small as possible at the end. The water removed is also dependent to a great extent upon the hydraulic head in the head box. The forces acting on the removal of water, are the pressure of the mixture of water and fiber above the wire and the suction due to the water layer under the wire. The first factor decreases rapidly along the wire. The suction due to the water layer is limited by its surface tension. At the middle of the wire it is zero and then the action of the table rolls bring its value up. The table roll presses this water layer back into the wire and also raises the wire or fiber layer so that no water is removed, in fact, a small part of the water is again taken up by the fiber layer. When the wire leaves a table roll, there is again a force, due to the suction which removes water. This force is calculated by equations which the author has worked out. Among other forces acting as water removers are the centrifugal force and the adhesion, which are not at all of small consequence. Measurements taken on rolls of 80 to 150 millimeters diameter shows that the suction decreases with increasing diameter, the roll diameter should therefore be as small as possible. The suction is also proportional to the square of the wire speed and herein is an explanation that the necessary wire length is not a linear function of the speed of the wire. When the stock first forms on the wire, the water is largely removed by the action of the hydraulic head, here table rolls do more harm than good, their distance apart should only be governed by the load on the rolls. As more water is removed the table rolls begin to exert their sucking action and the distance apart of the rolls should be governed accordingly. A perforated table roll has the advantage, is such can be called an advantage, of not pressing the under layer of water back through the wire and hence being absorbed on the fiber layer, but the suction action of the perforated table roll is very much less.—J.F.O.

**Pulp Dewatering Machine.** Fred B. Chappell, assignor to Glens Falls Machine Works. U. S. pat. 1,752,886, Apr. 1, 1930.—The pulp is fed continuously into a tank where it is partially dewatered by a rotating screen-covered-cylinder on the surface of which it collects. It is removed by means of a felt—or rubber-covered couch roll which can be adjustably pressed against the cylinder. The pulp is removed from the couch roll by means of a squeeze roll, preferably located to the side of the couch roll, which can also be adjustably pressed against the couch roll, and from which the pulp is finally stripped by means of a doctor. It is claimed that the apparatus can dewater the pulp to a consistency of approximately 28% air dry.—A.P.-C.

**Ahape Save-All. Papierfabr.** 27, No. 52, 1130 (Dec. 29, 1929).—The principle and operation of the Ahape funnel shaped save-all is explained.—J.F.O.

**Pneumatic Decker Or Save-All.** Harold J. Reed and Claude L. Shafford assignors to Improved Paper Machinery Co. U. S. pat. 1,748,081, (Feb. 25, 1930).—The cylinder is divided into a number of radial compartments connecting at the bottom with ports in a sleeved valve-seat mounted in one of the hollow journals and projecting into the cylinder beyond the head plate. The surface of the cylinder is built-up on a framework comprising a series of flat circumferentially arranged rings resting on grooved longitudinal plates; a relatively heavy wire is wound spirally over the rings and plates, and is covered with a wire cloth of suitable mesh. When the cylinder rotates in the stock, as the surface first submerges it is subjected to a relatively light suction which forms a mat of fibers, and the white water, if it is sufficiently rich in fiber, may be returned directly to the stock. As the surface becomes further submerged it is subjected to a higher vacuum, which is maintained after the surface emerges from the stock so as to remove a further amount of water. Just before it reaches the doctor blade, pressure is applied inside the cylinder to help in removing the fiber from the cylinder.—A.P.-C.

**Pulp Screen.** Anton J. Haug. U. S. pat. 1,742,592, (Jan. 7, 1930).—A stationary screening cylinder is mounted inside a cylindrical casing. The unscreened stock is introduced inside the cylinder through a spout and flows into the screen chamber through an annular inlet formed between the outer wall of the spout and a disc-like head at the end of the inner wall. The stock is immediately acted upon by a rotary impeller provided with blades extending close to the inner surface of the screening drum, the impeller being mounted on a horizontal shaft mounted in bearings on the machine casing and being rotated at such a speed as to set up sufficient centrifugal force to force the greater part of the pulp through the screen immediately after it has entered the screen chamber. The impeller blades are slightly inclined with reference to their axis to urge the tailings along the screen towards the end opposite to the inlet. The screened pulp flows out of the casing almost immediately, but the tailings are transferred relatively slowly across the surface of the screen. Shortly before they are ejected from the screen they are washed by a shower of water. The spout or conduit for the discharge of the tailings is located at the upper side of the screen chamber and considerably above the axis of the impeller, thus imposing a certain back pressure or resistance on the ejection of the tailings and holding them in the screen chamber longer than is customary in machines of this type, which fact, together with the washing of the tailings immediately before they are ejected, results in better separation of the good stock from the tailings. The outlet end of the casing may be provided with an annular tailing chamber and the impeller blades with wings or extensions projecting into the chamber and increasing the centrifugal force thereon to discharge them from the machine.—A.P.-C.

**Screen Cleaning Device.** John D. Beatty. U. S. pat. 1,743,953, (Jan. 14, 1930).—The device consists of a spray head, preferably a metal spherical shell 3 inches inside diameter and ⅛ to 3-16 inch thick, having numerous perforations and provided with a hollow threaded neck for a hose connection. An opening sufficiently large to permit the introduction of the spray head is provided in the front wall of each screen box and is normally closed by a watertight door. The perforations are at an angle of about 45° with the axis passing through the hollow neck and are arranged on the surface of the ball so that every portion of the screen chamber is sprayed with water.—A.P.-C.

**Flat Screen for Paper Machines.** Ing. Richard Kastner, Steyermuhl, Austria. Czechoslovakian pat. 29,056.—The screen is fabricated of two or more wefts, most suitably with a cloth binding,

whereby both or more wefts in the binding come in opposite contact. In place of two or more wefts, a weft of flat cross section is weaved and in the proximity of the seam stronger wefts are woven than at the other places of the cloth.—J.F.O.

**Process and Arrangement for the Screening of Stock, Pulp and Similar Substances.** Swedish pat. 68,300, (April 25, 1924).—The screening is carried out from the inside outward through a solid screen mantel. By adding the stock to both sides at suitable places and in a direction to the shaft of the screen mantel so that it receives a rotary motion, a uniform rotating layer of liquid is formed on the inner side of the screen mantel.—J.F.O.

**Method of and Apparatus for Screening Pulp.** Anton J. Haug. U. S. pat. 1,755,162 (April 15, 1930).—A stream of pulp is subjected to a series of centrifugal screening operations in each of which a part of the fine stock is taken from the stream while a sufficient portion of good stock is retained with the materials rejected in each screening operation to maintain the consistency of the unscreened stock approximately unchanged during the greater part of the process and while the pulp passes from one screening operation to the next.—A.P.-C.

**Key to White Water Utilization.** C. M. Baker. American Paper and Pulp Assn. Paper Trade J. 90, No. 23, 97-99 (June 5, 1930); Paper Mill 53, No. 22, 18, 20, 56 (May 31, 1930).—After giving a number of examples of mills where closed or practically white water systems are in successful operation, emphasis is laid on the fact that in order to make a success of the installation and operation of a white water utilization system, the superintendent must be sold as to its practicability, and he must then sell the idea to his mill personnel.—A.P.-C.

**Arrangement for the Separation of Heavy Substances in the Settling Tanks for the Back Water in the Paper Manufacture by Means of a Siphon with a Starting Device.** Joseph Faust, Cologne, Germany. German pat. 494,367 Kl. 55d Gr. 13 (Nov. 25, 1926).—A rotary butterfly valve capable of being raised and lowered is arranged in the lower part of the siphon in the usual manner.—J.F.O.

**Apparatus for Disintegrating, Grinding, Reducing to Fibers, Mixing or Felting Humid or Dry Fibrous Materials.** Edward Sterzl. U. S. pat. 1,745,727, (Feb. 4, 1930).—The apparatus consists of a rotating drum provided with teeth which pass between counter teeth on the fixed casing surrounding the drum. The shape of the teeth is preferably trapezoidal, the two parallel faces being at right angles to the axis of the drum, the third parallel to it and the fourth at an angle of approximately 23°. The inner surface of the casing opposed to the cylindrical outer surfaces of the rotating teeth is preferably roughened. The material is fed in at the middle of the length of drum and discharged at both ends. Both the fixed and rotating teeth and of the fixed teeth the length of the spaces between the teeth is approximately the same. The shape of the teeth results in positive feeding of the material through the machine, which is suitable for the treatment of wood waste, waste paper, knotter tailings, etc.—A.P.-C.

**Method of Forming a Lead Strip for Tail on a Paper Machine.** Frank A. Peschl. U. S. pat. 1,745,687, (Feb. 4, 1930).—This is an improvement on U. S. pat. 1,634,885, of July 5, 1927, which provides for automatically cutting the sheet at the wire when the sheet breaks at the presses, dryers or calender. The present invention provides a water jet located adjacent and preceding the point where the air jet starts the breaking of the sheet, and directed so as to discharge normally beyond the edge of the sheet. When the air jet is turned on to cut the web, the water jet is automatically swung inwardly to strike the web a short distance from the edge thus forming an incision which prevents the break started by the air jet from completely severing the web, leaving a narrow strip which continues on to the point where the break occurred on the machine. In this way the difficulties attendant on the threading of the paper through the presses are avoided.—A.P.-C.

**Apparatus for the Automatic Determination of Moisture In Paper on the Paper Machine.** Arthur R. Harvey. U. S. pat. 1,746,937, (Feb. 11, 1930).—According to U. S. pat. 1,509,869, of Sept. 30, 1924, moisture-responsive means are mounted in one of the rolls of the paper machine. According to the present invention the moisture responsive means are independent of the roll, so that it may be mounted at any desired point of the machines. The working parts of the instrument consists of a central heated plate in contact with one side of the web and two unheated plates, one ahead and the other back of the heated plate, both in contact with the same side of the web as the heated plate and each provided with an indicating thermocouple which gives the temperature of the sheet before and after passing over the heated plate. The difference between the two gives a measure of the moisture content. The various elements in contact with the web are assembled as a unit which may be placed at any suitable point along the travel of the web.—A.P.-C.

**Moisture Indicator for Paper and Pulp Machines.** Ing. T. Kalle, Saffle, Sweden. Finnish pat. 12,738 (Feb. 1, 1928).—The sheet deforms at various depths, according to its moisture content, into the grooves of a roll. This motion of the rolls coming more or less closer together is carried over to a moisture indicator.—J.F.O.

**Shaking Mechanism for Removable Fourdriniers.** Alonzo Aldrich. U. S. pat. 1,742,337. (Jan. 7, 1930).—The shaking mechanism includes a series of upwardly extending vibratory members mounted on a rock shaft supported in bearings located on the floor. The upright members are connected with the table by means of strap members and boxes fitted over the vibratory members and having removable sides to permit of easily disconnecting them from the table when the latter is to be moved out to change the wire. The table rails are mounted on flexible members attached to their lower ends to channel irons so that the table rolls and wire can be shaken without having to shake the whole table structure. The portion of the table carrying the suction boxes is pivotally connected with the remaining section, and vibratory members may be provided to shake the suction-box section if desired.—A.P.-C.

**Removable-Fourdrinier Paper Machine.** George D. Kilberry. U. S. pat. 1,743,970, (Jan. 14, 1930).—The table is constructed in two independent removable sections, a table-roll section and a suction-box section, such construction permitting the replacement of the wire in one-third the time heretofore required and also eliminating the necessity for the expensive power-actuating mechanism otherwise required. The two removable fourdrinier sections when in operating position are placed considerably higher than the tracks, and when a wire is to be changed the pivot connection between them is disconnected and they are lowered on to the tracks and run out sideways. The lowering and raising of the removable sections is effected by power operated mechanism, which can also be used to move the couch roll towards the breast roll to give greater clearance when changing wire. The two sections of the table are connected by a hinge in such a manner that the pitch of the wire may be adjusted at a point intermediate of its length.—A.P.-C.

**Suction Roll for Paper Machines.** Roland B. Heys assignor to St. Anne's Board Mill Co., Ltd. U. S. pat. 1,742,991 (Jan. 7, 1930).—The invention consists of an improved suction roll of the type described in U. S. pat. 1,591,921, of July 6, 1926. According to the main patent, the suction roll is provided with longitudinal channels into which the white water passes and which periodically communicate with a recess or recesses in an end cover or covers connected with a suction device, and means are provided for retaining in the longitudinal channels any liquid which may remain there after the channels have passed the recesses in the end covers. According to the present invention, in the case of high speed rolls, the trailing sides of the longitudinal channels, instead of being substantially radial, are directed inwardly and rearwardly behind the radius so as to form pockets, which can retain any liquid remaining in the channels after they have passed the recesses, the liquids being retained in the pockets owing to the high speed of rotation. An endless flexible belt (preferably of rubber) running over

auxiliary rolls is provided at one or both ends of the suction roll, with which it makes contact over the arc subjected to suction in order to confine the width over which the suction is applied to correspond with the width of the sheet. Curved or bent strips of metal are inserted into the mouths of the longitudinal channels where they open out on to the periphery of the suction roll, their curved or bent portions projecting into the channels and holes being provided in the central zones of the strips to allow the water to flow inside into the channels, while the bent strips prevent the excess water from returning to the periphery of the suction roll. A number of recesses are provided in the end covers to successively communicate with the channels, the amount of suction applied being different for the different recesses. The channels are divided by longitudinal partitions, which extend towards the interior of the channels, and are provided with holes towards the interior of the channels, so that the water may flow through the holes during the suction period but the partitions will act as traps to prevent the excess water from returning to the periphery of the roll after the suction period.—A.P.-C.

**Flour Box for Paper Machines.** Edward J. Trimbey and George K. Walker. U. S. pat. 1,751,959, (March 25, 1930.)—In order to obtain a more uniform flow of stock on to the wire across the width of the machine, the usual type of head box is replaced by a short shallow spout containing a rotatable blade-carrying member extending horizontally across the width of the spout. The blades dip successively into the flowing pulp as they are moved forward by the pulp stream, and in their passage extend across the path of flow. In this way the greater portion of the slime-accumulating surfaces in the head box are eliminated, thus reducing the number of breaks.—A.P.-C.

**Fourdrinier Paper Machines.** Austin E. Cofrin. U. S. pat. 1,748,062, (Feb. 25, 1930).—In order to facilitate removal of water on the wire and reduce the effect of centrifugal force when running at high speeds, hollow perforated table rolls are used. Wiping strips may also be provided under the wire between the table rolls, as described in U. S. pat. 1,623,526 of April 5, 1927. The table rolls may be divided into two sets, one perforated and the other unperforated, either of which may be lowered out of contact with the wire if desired. The table rolls are positively driven at a speed different from that of the wire, and either in the same direction or the opposite direction to the table rolls. If desired, the unperforated table rolls may turn idly in their bearings as is the usual practice.—A.P.-C.

**Apparatus for Removing Water from the Nip of Press Rolls.** August Kolitsch. U. S. pat. 1,746,431, (Feb. 11, 1930).—A series of high pressure air jets are placed as close as possible to the nip of the press, and are directed to blow away the water squeezed out of the paper and felt to either side of the rolls. A suitable hood at each side receives the spray and conducts it to the jet below. The jets are provided with control valves whereby the operation can be adjusted to various operating conditions on the paper machine.—A.P.-C.

**Deckling Device for Cylinder Paper Machines.** Tom Harvey. U. S. pat. 1,752,079 (March 25, 1930).—The width of the sheet is limited by an adjustable deckle shower which is fed with white water taken inside the cylinder, instead of fresh water.—A.P.-C.

**Cylinder Paper Machine.** Everett K. Mansfield, U. S. Pat. 1,746,708, (Feb. 11, 1930).—A shield or deflector is provided which extends partly about the submerged portion of the cylinder and from side to side of the vat to prevent the stock from coming in contact with the wire and depositing a layer of pulp until after the force of discharge has been dissipated and also to prevent the agitating action of the white water which has passed inside the cylinder from displacing the pulp already deposited on the outside. In this way, the flow through the wire covering takes place at a point where the stock is practically motionless, and the white water passes directly through the wire as from a flow box. It is claimed that with this device, cylinder machines can be successfully run at much higher speeds (up to 100 ft. per min.); and that even at such speeds tissues can be made of very uniform formation.—A.P.-C.

**Deckle for Cylinder Machines.** Charles Lowe. U. S. Pat. 1,746,434, (Feb. 11, 1930).—A water pipe is placed over and parallel to the cylinder mold at each end of the vat. The pipe is provided with a slot along the bottom over most of its length, through which it discharges a solid sheet of water into the cylinder as it emerges from the stock. Inside the pipe is a solid piston attached to a rod with a hand wheel, by means of which the position of the piston may be altered as required to vary the length of the sheet of water delivered on to the cylinder and consequently the width of the sheet. A cleaner is mounted on the pipe and projects into the slot; by moving the cleaner back and forth, the slot is kept clean.—A.P.-C.

**Multiply Paper Machine.** Howard F. Weiss assignor to C. F. Burgess Lab., Inc. U. S. pat. 1,737,283, (Nov. 26, 1929).—The machine comprises the wet end of an ordinary cylinder machine on which a moist sheet is formed as usual, either smooth or creped. It then passes on to a so-called "looping device" which is reciprocated over a conveyor belt, which may be either in the same direction as or at an angle (preferably 90°) with the looping device. The folds are then pressed into a homogeneous sheet and dried. If desired, two cylinder machine wet ends may be used, the two sheets being deposited on the conveyor in overlapping folds. For some purposes, as for absorbent pads, the folds need not be pressed together. The sheet may be built up so as to be tapered in cross section at right angles to the machine direction, making it suitable for the manufacture of tapered shingles. This may be accomplished, for example, by providing a slower travel of the looping device on one side of the conveyor, or by having additional folds of the moist web distributed at one side of the conveyor. Fillers, etc., may be incorporated by adding them to the moist sheet before it is deposited in folds on the conveyer thus eliminating loss in the white water.—A.P.-C.

**Separator for Slitting Machines.** Joseph A. White assignor to The Moore & White Co., U. S. pat. 1,749,618 (March 4, 1930).—In order to prevent interweaving of the rewound rolls. separators are mounted on a bar extending across the machine at a suitable point between the slitter knives and winder drums. The separators may each consist of two discs, eccentrically mounted on a common spindle, each having a beveled edge and connected together to rotate in unison. The separators are mounted in alinement with the slitter knives, and as they are rotated the two adjacent edges of neighboring strips are alternately forced out of alinement with each by the the beveled edges of the two eccentric discs. In a modification, the two discs are replaced by cams which act upon shoes bearing upon the strips of paper end acting in the same way as the above-mentioned discs to alternately force the two strips out of alinement.—A.P.-C.

**Arrangement for the Support of Knives On A Cutter.** Goebel A. G. Darmstadt, Germany. German pat. 487,823 (May 18, 1925).—J. F. O.

**Arrangement for the Slitting of a Movable Sheet of Paper Or Similar Substances.** Walter Everitt Molins. London. Czechoslovakian pat. 29,365.—The arrangement consists of an unmovable blade with a revolving blade which works together for the purpose of cutting the sheet of paper as well as to trim it. After each cut, the revolving blade follows closely and in a tangential path to the direction of the movable knife. The aforementioned trimmer can be made tooth shaped.—J.F.O.

**New Section-Speed Regulator.** R. R. Baker. Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa. Paper Trade J. 90, No. 23, 95-96 (June 5, 1930); Paper Mill 53, No. 22, 30, 32, 44 (May 31, 1930).—A description of the construction and operation of the Westinghouse carbon pile type quick response speed regulator for sectional electric paper machine drives.—A.P.-C.

Section of the

# COST DEPARTMENT

of the

American Paper and Pulp Association

Edited by T. J. Burke C. A. Director Cost Dept.

# Recent Economic Changes and Their Effect on Cost Accounting*

Thomas J. Burke[1]

What a subject! Who suggested it and who picked on me to deal with it. It's a "bird," and I wish that whoever did the picking had picked on somebody else to deal with it. "Recent Economic Changes" is a subject by itself as anyone, who has read the report of the Committee on Recent Economic Changes of the President's Conference on Unemployment, published last year in two large volumes, must well know.

This report started out with a very significant statement viz: that *"Acceleration rather than structural change is the key to an understanding of our recent economic developments."* Acceleration—speed—that typifies our age and I may add that by "recent," we may consider only the last decade say from 1920 on.

It is necessary to ask your indulgence in this talk, for I am not an economist, (except as we must all be to some extent in our personal expenditures, at least, those of us who are married and have growing families), so I frankly admit that I have drawn largely on the report of the President's Committee. This report stressed the fact that neither invention, competition, hand-to-mouth buying, changes in distribution methods nor cooperative marketing, etc., were new to business but "that the breadth, scale and 'tempo' of recent developments gave them new importance."

To again quote the report "the increased supply of power and its wider uses; the multiplication by man of his strength and skill through machinery, the expert division and arrangement of work in mines and factories, etc., so that production per man hour of effort has risen to new heights; the quickening of these instrumentalities through capital provided from the surplus incomes of a constantly widening proportion of our people—all these represent an accumulation of forces, which have long been at work."

The rise in the use of power has been 3¼ times faster than the growth in population. Not only this but power has been made more flexible, so that now, as a nation we use as much electrical energy as the rest of the world combined. By this means the unit cost of production has been reduced without wage reductions.

There has also been a great spread in the source and use of credit also in the velocity of its turnover.

Another significant development revealed by the survey was in the field of price relationships, wages and the cost of living. From 1922 to 1927 the purchasing power of wages rose 2.1 per cent each year, while prices declined on the average .1 per cent annually. Labor has not been "liquidated" probably because of the new principle of high wages and low costs, propounded by the leaders of industrial thought, as a policy of enlightened industrial practice.

However, since this report was published, we have had to deal with a serious business depression, which is only now beginning to show some slight signs of recovery, precipitated by the Stock Exchange slump last year. Prices of many commodities have again fallen, although wages, at least in our industry and in many others, have not been decreased to any appreciable extent but there has been an increase in unemployment. Preliminary figures just issued by the Census Bureau show a total of 2½ millions unemployed although able to work and looking for a job. This total represents 2 per cent of the total population of this country. Only recently I asked a representative of a well-known business bureau whether he thought wage rates would decline and he replied he felt that there would have to be some liquidation. He pointed out that office workers already had, in many cases, been forced to accept salary reductions and that in some sections there had been wage reductions. He added, however, that he believed every possible effort would be made to prevent further wage reductions by increased productivity per worker, and that this would be effected by bonuses paid for production in excess of standards set up as a result of scientific surveys.

The report did point out that unemployment can arise as a result of industrial efficiency as well as inefficiency, in other words, so-called "technological" unemployment resulting from the introduction of new machinery and processes.

### Economic Balance

Increased facilities of quick communication and transportation have helped to build up a new solidarity of action among us. We get news quicker and can act more promptly. It's not so easy to "get the jump" on the other fellow. Among other things, the cooperation of business leaders and the Government, the growth of trade associations, the cooperation of labor to increase productivity and the restriction of immigration have all helped to bring about this solidarity of thought and action. There is, however, one outstanding fact and let me emphasize this, because had it received the attention it should, at least in the Pulp and Paper Industry, it would have been extremely beneficial for all investors in that industry, and that fact is *we cannot maintain an economic advantage unless we consciously accept the principle of equilibrium and apply it skillfully in every economic relation.*

We must not waste our natural resources, we must conserve our capital, management and labor must work together for the common good and we must carry on constant Research. Most



* Delivered before a Joint Meeting of the Springfield Chapter of the National Association of Cost Accountants and the Connecticut Valley Cost Division of the American Paper and Pulp Association, Sept. 17, 1930.

[1] Director, Cost Dept., American Paper and Pulp Association.

important of all however, we must maintain by accurate anticipation, a deliberate balance between production and consumption. Informed leadership is vital to the maintenance of equilibrium and only through incessant observation and adjustment can we learn to maintain an economic balance.

One outstanding change, with which we are all familiar, is the success that has attended the effort on the part of production managers to reduce production costs by (1) improved methods; (2) elimination of waste. This has been accompanied by an *increase* in production in most industries, through standardized practices, so that industry's main problem is no longer to catch-up with the demand but consists largely of selling its products at reasonable prices. From a "sellers'" we have passed to a "buyers'" market with a relentless force that has slowly ground prices down until today many marginal producers are being eliminated. Not only plants and mills but even industries are disappearing, other industries are changing their character while new ones have been rapidly developed.

### Basic Principles

We know that the most important economic principles of production are (1) Division of labor and (2) Transfer of skill, and these are mutually supplementary. As operations have been standardized, so labor has necessarily been more carefully divided. As a result of the extension of the transfer of skill there has been a great increase in the capital investment per worker. In 1849 it was $560.00, which had risen to nearly $5,000.00 by 1919, the yearly increase in capital being always greater in proportion than that of the workers employed. The increase in the output per worker is equally significant. In 1900 this value was about $1,600.00, while in 1919 it had risen to about $7,500.00. The ratio of "value of products" to capital investment in 1890 was 1.04, while in 1919 it was 1.4. The report states significantly "In all probability we may look for a diminution of output, per dollars of invested capital, if for no other reason than because of the operation of the law of diminishing returns. The economists say that, when we state an economic law, we state a tendency also that there can be no exception to these laws. Well, you've got to agree the tendency seems to be for returns to diminish.

Undoubtedly one important reason why profit margins are disappearing is because most of our best customers are suffering from the same ills, to which we are heir. Just as there is more unanimity of action among business men than there was, due to increased facilities for communication and transportation, etc., so there is an increased similarity of economic fortunes among trading nations. In 1919 to 1921, the value of our imports was only 56 per cent of the value of our exports, while from 1922 to 1927 this percentage rose to 86. The pre-war figure 1910-1914 was 78 per cent. If 1913 records are taken as 100, the averages for 1922-1927 show the following changes:—

| | Imports | Exports |
|---|---|---|
| Physical volume increase | 66 per cent | 33 per cent |
| Prices—Increase | 31 per cent | 38 per cent |
| Dollar Values—Increase | 117 per cent | 81 per cent |

You see we have stimulated trade in other countries, by increasing our purchases abroad, more than they have stimulated trade here. Probably the over-hanging war debts have had something to do with this. We all know how much harder we work when times are hard and the baby wants shoes. We are having a difficult time in getting export business on a profitable basis, and but for our more efficient methods of manufacturing, and so-called mass production, would find it difficult indeed. The new Tariff Act about which, there has been so much controversy, illustrates the situation. Many industries clamored for higher protective rates and obtained them. Competition between nations, competition between industries, competition between units!

### A Result of Severe Competition

One result of this severe competition has been the old process of putting science into industry which has been supplemented by efforts to put science into business management, trade union policy and Government administration. Thus we have increased our productivity per worker as well as our average incomes.

We learned our lesson well in 1920 and 1921. You know the saying "Experience teaches," so once having gone through a period of severe losses caused by unfounded optimism about the future, business today is being carried on along more prudent lines. There is a wide-spread demand for facts of all kinds, bearing on the business situation. Business men have fostered the keeping of better statistical records and have analyzed past experience as a guide to planning the future. More publicity concerning business operations and closer cooperation among business enterprises, are characteristic of modern American business practices.

This spirit of caution and search for facts is undoubtedly the right action in a period of declining prices. That's one thing that has made it more difficult to conduct business with profit, because many of our expenses are fixed by long term contracts and cannot be cut to offset a reduction in selling prices. Many of us met this problem by largely increasing our productive capacity, thereby reducing unit costs, but there is a limit to market absorption. For years, we have been hearing that the automobile industry must soon reach the "saturation point." Some people are now wondering if that time has at last arrived. The fact is, that there is now in practically every industry a productive capacity in excess of the current demand, and there seems to be a limit to the extent that that demand can be stimulated. We have come definitely to the cross-roads. Each of us must determine whether we shall go on producing at capacity or as near capacity as possible, or whether we shall adopt a policy of individually regulating our production to the demand indicated by orders obtained on a fair price level.

### Emphasis on Good Management

The emphasis, in my opinion, is on good management. In our industry even under the present unsatisfactory business conditions, there are mills making reasonable profits, and we, like all industries, are over-produced, as the saying goes.

Now, you have been very patient with me while I have hurriedly sketched a few of the outstanding economic changes, that have taken place in recent years. You know quite well the subject is one that really requires exhaustive treatment and I realize I have dealt with it very inadequately.

Such an important matter as the slowing down of the growth of population has not been mentioned nor has the question of business cycles, but I have endeavored to select those things that have had a more or less direct effect on Cost Accounting. Needless to say, I have found this somewhat difficult to do and many of you may not agree with my selections. Those of you, who don't, I would ask to make merely a preliminary survey of the literature on the subject. I know I examined a library containing several hundred books, many of which could be profitably studied by anybody desiring to give a talk on the subject selected by your Committee. In my own defense, I may say I spent a good deal of time and several hard-earned dollars in an endeavor to get information to help with the job.

Now, the question is what has been the effect of these economic changes on cost accounting? I propose, to first answer the question in a broad general way and then to amplify that answer. I may add, I hope many of you will also endeavor to help me with that answer in the following discussion, or perhaps correct me, if you feel that my deductions are incorrect.

Well, then, in my opinion the effect on cost accounting, in fact on all accounting, has been dynamic. It has been the best thing that could have happened for acccounting and accountants. What is an accountant? Shall we say, one who keeps, records or is skilled in accounts, and accounts are statements of moneys received or expended or reckonings of debits and credits, in money or service.

That being the case, go back in your mind to 1919, or if that was before the time of your business experience, take my word for it, generally speaking, business men then were little interested in costs. They were much more interested in production. Costs were of minor importance, that is, efficient cost-keeping as we know it today. Why? Because demand was greater than supply. Business was booming, prices were rising. One made money, simply by buying and holding materials, or commodities. Just as last year, before the disastrous slump on the Stock Exchange, only a minority would agree such a slump had to come, so in 1919 very few believed there would come such a slump in material prices as occurred in 1920 and 1921. *That* was the time when business men started shouting for better costs, better cost accounting, more facts. In this connection, it may be of interest to you to know that my connection with the Cost Association of the Paper Industry dates from November 1920. I know something about it. Things were still fairly rosy when I went there, although there were ominous warnings abroad.

I was younger then than I am now; more optimistic and full of belief in the future of the great Pulp and Paper Industry, with which I had come into close touch, through the Governmental investigation of news print costs during the war. I did not believe in 1921 however, that the slump was such a good thing for accountants. There was at least one accountant, who felt that it was the worst possible thing for *everybody*, and especially accountants!

### A Hell of a Year

Well, you know 1921 was a "hell" of a year. There's no other way to describe it but there's one thing that came to my attention, that I want to refer to. One paper mill had four large machines —they also had a good cost system and a wide-awake management. They sized up the situation and decided they would be better off if they shut down two of their machines entirely, ran the other two to capacity, and sold at prices based on cost, omitting of course, that share of overhead expenses that would ordinarily have been carried by the other two machines. Their judgment was justified and at the end of the year, they showed a small profit after charging direct to profit and loss the unabsorbed burden. Contrast that with the experience of hundreds of other paper mills and you will quickly understand that in accomplishing this they performed a worth while feat.

### Cost Accounting in 1920

In an endeavor to refresh my memory as to the status of cost accounting in 1920, I looked up the Year Book of the N.A.C.A. for that year, and almost the first sentence I saw, read as follows:

"If there is anything of practical value in cost accounting, it is the client who has to be convinced that such is the case. It is his industry we shall be dealing with, it is for his information and help that the system is to be devised, and it is he, who will pay for the cost of its installation and operation."

And again, "I believe the importance of establishing standards of performance has not yet been widely enough appreciated." Also "One example is the pre-determination or estimating of the volume of business to be secured during a season or fiscal period."

These remarks are quoted from a talk given by William M. Lybrand at Atlantic City, in September, 1920, on the subject of "The Relation of Cost Accounting to Business Management."

They sound familiar, don't they? Perhaps you think, they are hardly in line with what I previously said about the effect of recent economic changes on cost accounting, having been "dynamic." But you must note that Mr. Lybrand spoke from the viewpoint of the professional accountant, also that he so significantly said at the opening of his address "It is the client, who has to be convinced that such is the case (viz, that there is anything of practical value in cost accounting). To use common parlance, "He knew his onions." You see he had been up against the difficulty during that prosperous period of trying to convince his clients that there was something of practical value in cost accounting.

This may have had something to do with his belief in the necessity for an organization like the N.A.C.A. I know that's the reason I joined on March 5th, 1921. In my opinion, these economic changes, have contributed materially to the very great growth of the N.A.C.A. Accountants, all over the country have realized the vital necessity for getting accurate costs and for studying the best methods of obtaining them.

### Average Business Man Dislikes Figures

It has been more difficult to convince the average business man. As a rule, he hates figures and in the old days, too many accountants were "figure-conscious." They made up their statements, pages of them, without themselves digesting the figures and drawing their Bosses' attention to the significant facts developed. We are still far from proficient in this respect, although these economic changes, have forced many of us to become better salesmen in selling our wares. We have been helped in this, by the fact that many of our Bosses have been worried and in many cases against their inclination, have been forced to pay more attention to their cost reports, to dig into them and get the meat out of them. Any man, who did the digesting for them, has often received the recognition due him as a valuable executive.

Perhaps the outstanding feature of the effect that recent economic changes have had on accounting can best be summed up in the one word "Control." If these changes have done nothing else, they have emphasized the fact that if a business concern is to make reasonable profits, it must exercise an adequate control over every function it performs. This is nothing more than saying it must know what ought to be done, and how to do it in the most economical way.

You will remember that the key to an understanding of our recent economic developments is acceleration, rather than structural change. If you want to speed up, you've got to "tune up." You can run an old car, for instance, (I have) for many thousands of miles, if you don't exceed thirty miles an hour or more, but try running it at 50 or 60 and you'll soon find, it will break down—you'll lose control. So it has been with industry. The pressure for acceleration has forced executives to set-up machinery whereby they could exercise better control over the different functions performed. At first, perhaps this was confined to the actual manufacturing operations. But what are we all in business for? To make profits. It was soon found then that cost reports which merely controlled the manufacturing operations no matter how cleverly devised by efficient engineers, were inadequate unless they were tied in with the general accounts.

In many cases, this necessitated a reorganization of the general accounting plan. In this way control was made possible over the differences between the cost figures developed from the cost ledgers and the cost of sales as shown by the general books.

### Profits Still Declined

Profits still declined. Now, what's the matter? Why we are not controlling costs of the different lines, we are controlling our cost of all lines but some are costing much more than others. That was a tough job. That meant departmentalizing the costs, setting up machine hour or man hour rates, following each line through the operations and accumulating its costs.

It meant a thorough survey of all the operating departments much more severe than the previous one, for if we really were losing money on some lines. we wanted to know where and why and what could be done about it.

At last the job was done and we had our costs by lines, but still profits were unsatisfactory because our repairs were too high. An investigation showed our mill was getting obsolete, because our depreciation was not satisfactorily controlled. The amount that had been set aside annually was inadequate. An appraisal was made, a Plant Ledger started and proper depreciation rates set

up on a scientific basis, also records kept of repair items. Thus adequate control machinery was set up for our fixed assets.

Again profits proved unsatisfactory and this time it was labor that was blamed, wage rates could not be reduced, so it was a problem of getting more from labor. Time studies were made, operations studied and as a result, incentive wage systems planned, and in this way productivity increased sufficiently to bring up the profit margin again to a reasonable level.

But not for long. The process reminds me of the old saying "The mills of God grind slowly, but they grind exceeding small." The relentless pressure of the changes, that have taken place in our economic life, have continually forced us to study our costs for the purpose of reducing them to meet competition.

Our theory of reducing unit costs by increasing production must in future be allied with the theory of the law of diminishing returns. *It's no good decreasing unit costs by increasing your production if you decrease the unit selling price, when marketing the increased production, more than you decrease the unit cost.* Naturally you ask, how can we know when we are approaching the "Saturation point" of the market. All I can say about that is, that the problem has to be met as have many others equally difficult, and the answer, so far as I am concerned, is by budgeting our production to equal the demand.

### Passing the Benefits On to Consumer

After reducing costs in every possible way and passing the benefit on to the consumer in this buyers' market, that's what we have finally come to. We have learned to control everything else, now we must control our production and maintain an equilibrium between it and our estimated sales.

Lots of production managers still don't see the necessity for it. Lots of Sales Managers still deny it is possible to do this, at least that's the case in the Pulp and Paper Industry. My answer is, not that they are wrong, they may be right in their individual cases, although I doubt it, but rather that I know cases, where it is being done and very successfully. If some can do it, why not all? Most of us are not so "different" as we think.

The fact is, we have got to budget, Sales, as well as production costs and selling expenses, and to do this successfully we have got to exercise that control forced on us by these recent economic changes. My opinion is, that those, who seek to evade this necessity of successful management, will live to regret it. Their only way out would seem to be to merge with some competitor who has learned "how." That's a subject I have not said anything about although you have all heard of the "urge to merge." Even while writing this address, I heard of a large projected merger in our industry in one of the most competitive groups. Knowing the mills, I feel that, I might say, I am sure that, they would never merge but for the economic pressure. By merging, those mills will be able to do things they cannot do as separate units on account of the Sherman Anti-Trust and related Acts. They will be able to fix a price for a much larger percentage of the tonnage in that group and properly managed, it should be helpful to all.

To conclude, I would say, it is my opinion, that the changes that have taken place in our economic life, during the past decade, have had an exceedingly good effect on cost accounting. I believe that the decline in selling prices has undoubtedly focussed attention on the value of proper cost accounting records. Owing to this decline in prices, met in a great many cases by increasing productivity to decrease unit costs, there has been a constant pressure for cost information and cost accounting has consequently received a great impetus. I also believe that the accountants have risen to the occasion. We are all doing better work than we did. We are not so "clannish" as we used to be. We have learned to be "matey" with the production men and we have learned to tell the truth to the Boss without hedging. Finally, we are now tackling another big problem and that is the question of "selling and distribution expenses." Excuse me for not calling them costs. It is one of my idiosyncracies to try and distinguish between "costs" and "expenses," applying the former word only to those expenditures directly related to the fabrication or making of the product. In other words, total costs = inventory value.

### Matey With the Sales Manager

But that is by-the-way. "Selling and Distribution Expenses" have grown with the pressure to market our increased production in a buyers' market. We are now learning to be "matey" with the sales manager, who is an entirely new sort of animal. Highly strung and "Raring to go," and struggling, moreover with a more difficult situation than he has ever had before. That's just the reason why he's willing to carefully examine our reports. Economic pressure is forcing him to do so. Sales Managers are trained to size up a situation quickly and the bulk of them today see quite clearly that they are booked for the same process through which the production department has gone. Added to this analytical study of their expenses, they have also to tackle the problem of fore-casting their sales. The Sales Manager has a tough job on his hands and needs the co-operation of the accountant, and it's on that note that I propose to conclude this address.

*Control by Co-operation—That's what the recent economic changes have forced on industry and what could have been better for Cost Accounting?*

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## Paper Men on Jewish Philanthropic Committee

Thirty-two members of the paper and twine industry have enlisted in the volunteer army of the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies and will visit about 320 persons in the name of the ninety-one charities affiliated with the Federation when its 1930 campaign formally opens, on October 19, it was announced by S. T. Baron and Murray Schlosser, division heads of the paper and twine industry of the Business Men's Council of Federation.

The objective of this year's campaign is the erasure of a $2,221,000 deficit remaining on a budget of $5,499,000. At a meeting of the council's board of directors in the Hotel Biltmore recently, quotas were assigned to eighty-six trade and professional groups. The quota of this group is $17,000.

According to Samuel D. Leidesdorf, chairman of the council, a greater army than ever before in the local charities' history has enrolled for the work. The federation's obligations to its ninety-one constituent philanthropic societies until the end of the current year can be met only by raising the $2,221,000 deficit.

The following constitute the paper and twine committee: Charles Ballin, Alfred Bleyer, Julius Buchman, B. Emanuel, Charles Gilman, Saul Gottesman, Max Greenebaum, David Kuhmarker, Benjamin Mintz, Michael Pomerance, Morris A. Rudnick, Murray Scher, Emanuel I. Schorsch, Arthur J. Sigel, Michael H. Sincoff, David Usdan, Max Weill, George P. Weinstock, Albert C. Weiss, William Bloom, A. Dorfman, Richard A. Guinsburg, Morris Ivry, William Livingston, I. Miller, Robert Minkow, H. M. Newman, Samuel J. Redlich and Samuel Weiselberg.

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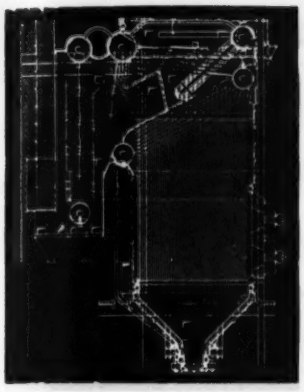
## Outlines New Reforestation Program

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

CANTON, N. Y., October 6, 1930.—The forestry department at St. Lawrence University has outlined a reforestation program calling for the planting of ten million trees within the next few years in a number of the Northern New York counties. The plan calls for constant and directed effort all through the territory and the work will be under the supervision of F. M. Callward, head of the department, assisted by W. J. Endersbee and R. G. Unger. The program calls for co-operation with boards of supervisors, commercial organizations, village and town boards, individual owners and with any agency that has for its objective the reforesting of lands now available for the growing of trees. The trees will be supplied by the state and will be of the pine and spruce varieties. The conservation Department has given its approval of the plan and plans to aid in carrying out the project.



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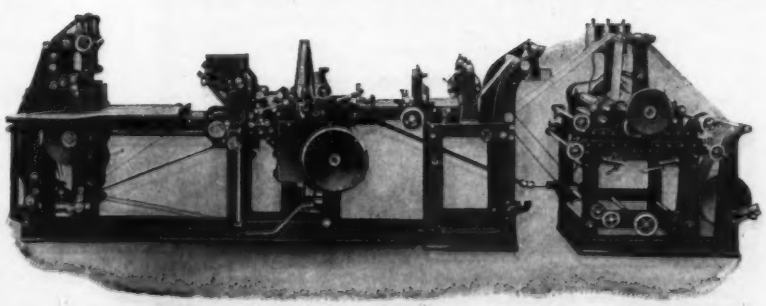

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## NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA AND OTHER PORTS

## NEW YORK IMPORTS

WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 4, 1930

### SUMMARY

| | |
|---|---|
| Cigarette paper | 6 bls., 2447 cs. |
| Wall paper | 59 bls., 41 cs. |
| Paper hangings | 15 bls., 5 cs. |
| News print | 5748 rolls |
| Printing paper | 210 bls., 123 cs., 29 rolls |
| Wrapping paper | 69 bls., 41 cs., 3 rolls |
| Decalcomania paper | 33 cs. |
| Filter paper | 73 bls., 9 cs. |
| Drawing paper | 41 cs. |
| Metal coated paper | 87 cs. |
| Surface coated paper | 83 cs. |
| Baryta coated paper | 27 crates, 117 cs. |
| Coated paper | 9 cs. |
| Tissue paper | 12 cs. |
| Colored paper | 14 cs. |
| Writing paper | 13 cs. |
| Radiant paper | 2 cs. |
| Stencil paper | 1 cs. |
| Filter masse | 10 cs. |
| Caoutchouc paper | 6 cs. |
| Paper board | 7 cs. |
| Miscellaneous paper | 133 rolls, 363 bls., 243 cs. |

### CIGARETTE PAPER

American Tobacco Co., La Bourdonnais, Bordeaux, 450 cs.; Sarcoxie, Bordeaux, 750 cs.
De Manduit Paper Corp., Sarcoxie, St. Nazaire, 1120 cs.
International Souvenir Co., Sarcoxie, St. Nazaire, 15 cs.
Max Speigel & Son, Pr. Garfield, Genoa, 6 bls.
P. J. Schweitzer, Pr. Garfield, Marseilles, 112 cs.

### WALL PAPER

R. F. Downing & Co., Tai Shan, Yokohama, 4 cs.
Japan Paper Co., Tai Shan, Yokohama, 8 cs.
Irving Trust Co., Deutschland, Hamburg, 6 cs.
R. F. Downing & Co., Deutschland, Hamburg, 2 bls.
The Prager Co., Lapland, Antwerp, 45 bls.
F. J. Emmerich, Adriatic, Liverpool, 3 bls. 1 cs.
——, N. Amsterdam, Rotterdam, 17 cs.
A. C. Dodman, Jr., Inc., Olympic, Southampton, 2 bls., 1 cs.
F. A. Binder, Resolute, Hamburg, 3 bls.
Phoenix Shipping Co., Resolute, Hamburg, 1 cs.
Globe Shipping Co., Resolute, Hamburg, 1 ble.
S. Stern Stiner & Co., Yorck, Bremen, 1 ble.
Schmidt & Pritchard, Pr. Roosevelt, Hamburg, 2 bls.
Thomas & Pierson, Berengaria, Southampton, 1 cs.
A. L. Diament & Co., Berengaria, Southampton, 2 cs.

### PAPER HANGINGS

W. H. S. Lloyd & Co., Tuscania, London, 13 bls, 2 cs.
Whiting & Patterson Co., Inc., Olympic, Southampton, 3 cs., 2 bls.

### NEWS PRINT

Perkins Goodwin & Co., St. Louis, Hamburg, 427 rolls.
——, Stavangerfjord, Oslo, 142 rolls.
Perkins Goodwin & Co., Deutschland, Hamburg, 264 rolls.
N. Y. Evening Post, Gripsholm, Gothenburg, 6 rolls.
J. Madden, Yorck, Bremen, 278 rolls.
Baldwin Paper Co., Yorck, Bremen, 157 rolls.
A. S. Zabriskie, Republic, Hamburg, 67 rolls.
International Paper Co., Salonica, Dalhousie, N. B., 4407 rolls.

### PRINTING PAPER

C. Steiner, St. Louis, Hamburg, 1 cs.
——, St. Louis, Hamburg, 22 cs.
——, Deutschland, Hamburg, 210 bls., 29 rolls.
E. Dietzgen & Co., N. Amsterdam, Rotterdam, 28 cs.
Steffens Jones Co., H. Jaspar, Antwerp, 23 cs.
Keuffel & Esser Co., Republic, Hamburg, 11 cs.
T. N. Fairbanks Co., Berengaria, Southampton, 5 cs.; Pr. Garfield, Geona, 33 cs.

### WRAPPING PAPER

C. Steiner, St. Louis, Hamburg, 16 cs.
R. Wilson Paper Corp., Stavangerfjord, Frederickstad, 29 bls.
M. M. Cohen, Deutschland, Hamburg, 26 bls.
Standard Products Corp., Lapland, Antwerp, 10 cs., 3 rolls.
Sylvania Industrial Corp., Lapland, Antwerp, 14 cs., 14 bls.
Phoenix Shipping Co., N. Amsterdam, Rotterdam, 1 cs.

### DECALCOMANIA PAPER

B. F. Drakenfeld & Co., Scythia, Liverpool, 25 cs. (duplex).
Phoenix Shipping Co.,Resolute, Hamburg, 4 cs.
C. W. Sellers, Resolute, Hamburg, 4 cs.

### FILTER PAPER

A. Giese & Son, Deutschland, Hamburg, 4 cs.
E. Fougera & Co., La Bourdonnais, Bordeaux, 73 bls.
H. Reeve Angel & Co., Inc., Tuscania, London, 5 cs.

### DRAWING PAPER

E. Dietzgen & Co., Tuscania, London, 1 cs.
C. Schleicher Schull Co., Inc., Reliance, Hamburg, 1 cs.
Hensel Bruckman & Lorbacher, Yorck, Bremen, 1 cs.
Keuffel & Esser Co., Republic, Hamburg, 38 cs.

### METAL COATED PAPER

F. C. Gerlach & Co., Deutschland, Hamburg, 14 cs.
Titan Shipping Co., Deutschland, Hamburg, 2 cs.
K. Pauli Corp., Yorck, Bremen, 10 cs.
Globe Shipping Co., Yorck, Bremen, 61 cs.

### SURFACE COATED PAPER

Titan Shipping Co., Deutschland, Hamburg, 2 cs.
Gevaert Co. of America, Lapland, Antwerp, 80 cs.
Phoenix Shipping Co., Resolute, Hamburg, 1 cs.

### BARYTA COATED PAPER

Globe Shipping Co., Yorck, Bremen, 117 cs.
J. H. Schroeder Banking Corp., Yorck, Bremen, 27 crates.

### COATED PAPER

Bank of America, Deutschland, Hamburg, 4 cs.; Resolute, Hamburg, 5 cs.

### TISSUE PAPER

R. F. Fischer & Bro., Scythia, Liverpool, 10 cs
G. W. Sheldon & Co., Singapore Maru, Hamburg, 2 cs.

### COLORED PAPER

Kofler & Co., Lapland, Antwerp, 3 cs.
S. Gilbert, Yorck, Bremen, 1 cs.
Atlantic F'd'g Co., Republic, Hamburg, 10 cs.

### WRITING PAPER

H. Blumenthal, De Grasse, Havre, 1 cs.
Distinctive Writing Paper Co., Ile de France, Havre, 7 cs.
B. Altman & Co., Olympic, Southampton, 1 cs.
Guibout Freres, Olympic, Southampton, 4 cs.

### RADIANT PAPER

Equitable Trust Co., Yorck, Bremen, 2 cs.

### STENCIL PAPER

W. L. Newberry & Co., Olympic, Southampton, 1 cs.

### FILTER MASSE

H. Reeve Angel & Co., Inc., N. Amsterdam, Rotterdam, 10 cs.

### CAOUTCHOUC PAPER

American Express Co., Deutschland, Hamburg, 6 cs.

### PAPER BOARD

Colmar Paper Corp., Lapland, Antwerp, 7 cs.

### MISCELLANEOUS PAPER

Bank of America, Deutschland, Hamburg, 10 cs.
The Borregaard Co., Inc., Gripsholm, Gothenburg, 85 rolls, 48 bls.
Kramer & Co., Gripsholm, Gothenburg, 278 bls.
H. Reeve Angel & Co., Inc., Gripsholm, Gothenburg, 48 rolls, 24 bls.
American Express Co., De Grasse, Havre, 32 cs.
Globe Shipping Co., N. Amsterdam, Rotterdam, 24 cs.
Keuffel & Esser Co., N. Amsterdam, Rotterdam, 15 cs.
F. L. Kramer & Co., Ile de France, Havre, 28 cs.
Standard Products Corp., Ile de France, Havre, 70 cs.
Globe Shipping Co., Ile de France, Havre, 6 cs.
Houbigant, Inc., Ile de France, Havre, 1 cs.
Iwai & Co., Tokai Maru, Kobe, 1 cs.
Marine Midland Trust Co., Resolute, Hamburg, 13 bls.
Globe Shipping Co., Yorck, Bremen, 12 cs.
Hensel Brickman & Lorbacher, Yorck, Bremen, 3 cs.
T. N. Fairbanks Co., Tai Shan, Yokohama, 2 cs.
Whitfield Paper Works, Tai Shan, Kobe, 3 cs.
K. Beetar, Pr. Garfield, Genoa, 4 cs.
Van Oppen & Co., Pr. Garfield, Genoa, 32 cs.

### RAGS, BAGGING, ETC.

R. M. Gray, Inc., Nitonian, Manchester, 21 ble. flax waste.
Amtorg Trading Corp., Arden, Odessa, 12256 bls. rags.
——, Deutschland, Hamburg, 41 bls. rags.
2nd National Bank of Boston, Cameronia, Glasgow, 9 bls. rags.
Castle & Overton, Inc., Cameronia, Glasgow, 57 bls. bagging.
Brown Bros. & Co., Cameronia, Glasgow, 58 bls. paper stock.
Baring Bros. & Co., Cameronia, Glasgow, 82 bls. paper stock.
A. E. Glaus Co., Tokai Maru, Kobe, 80 bls. wiping rags.
Darmstadt Scott & Courtney, Tokai Maru, Kobe, 4 bls. wiping rags.
National City Bank, Tokai Maru, Kobe, 50 bls. rags.
E. Butterworth & Co., Inc., Republic, Hamburg, 69 bls. tares.
Banco Coml. Italiane Trust Co., Cabo Espartel, Genoa, 58bls. rags.
E. J. Keller Co., Inc., N. Amsterdam, ——, 39 bls. rags.

### OLD ROPE

R. M. Gray, Inc., Nitonian, Manchester, 24 bls.
——, Pr. Roosevelt, Hamburg, 89 coils.

### CASEIN

Passaic National Bank, Olympic, Southampton, 53 bags.
1st National Bank of Boston, Southern Prince, B. Ayres, 417 bags.

### WOOD PULP

Chemical Bank & Trust Co., Stavangerfjord, Oslo, 175 bls. sulphite.
——, Stavangerfjord, Oslo, 1340 bls. sulphite.
Guaranty Trust Co., Deutschland, Hamburg, 311 bls. wood pulp, 63 tons.
Parsons & Whittemore, Inc., Gripsholm, Gothenburg, 600 bls. sulphite.
Johanson Wales & Sparre, Inc., Gripsholm, Gothenburg, 1125 bls. sulphate.
E. M. Sergeant & Co., Gripsholm, Gothenburg, 449 bls. dry soda pulp.
——, Chickasaw, Hernosand, 4650 bls. sulphite, 775 tons.
E. M. Sergeant & Co., Chickasaw, Hernosand, 450 bls. sulphite, 75 tons.
Buckley Dunton & Co., Chickasaw, ——, 1950 bls. sulphite, 325 tons.
McLernon & Co., Aaro, Chandler, 7675 bls. wood pulp, 1672 tons.
A. P. W. Paper Co. (Albany), Dago, Sheet Harbor, 1711 tons wood pulp.
New Haven Paper & Board Co., Laura Annie Barnes, Dublin Shore, N. S., 4073 bls. wood pulp; 160/2 bls. woodpulp.

### PULPWOOD

Chase National Bank, Otterpool, Archangel, 3347 cords.

### WOOD FLOUR

B. L. Soberski, Stavengerfjord, Frederickstad, 600 bags.
Innes Speiden & Co., Gripsholm, Gothenburg, 726 bags.
State Chemical Co., N. Amsterdam, Rotterdam, 800 bags.

## BOSTON IMPORTS

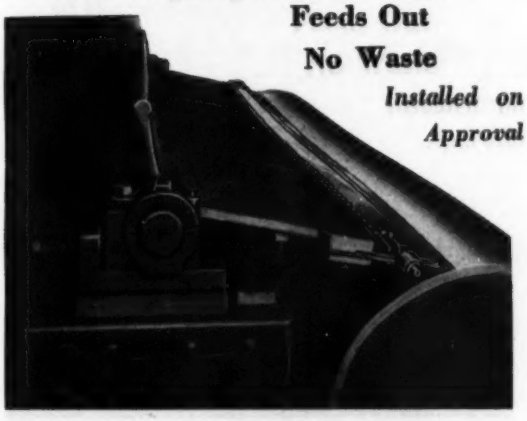
WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 4, 1930

Baring Bros. & Co., Nitonian, Manchester, 66 bls. new cuttings.
E. J. Keller Co., Inc., Idarwald, ——, 306 bls. wood pulp.

*(Continued on page 66)*

**NO LEAKS — NO STREAKS**
with the
**New Lodding Press Doctor**

**Self Aligning Flexible Blade**
**Feeds Out**
**No Waste**
*Installed on Approval*



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WORCESTER, MASS.

**Acceptance Financing**

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*A Unit of* THE MANHATTAN COMPANY
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**1864 1930**

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**PULP AND PAPER**

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**Satin Style felts for finish.**
**Special felts to meet every condition.**
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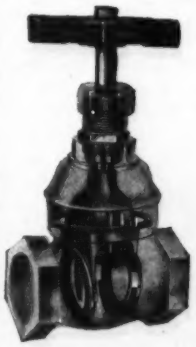

Fig. 0201

**Renewable Seat Ring Gate Valves**

are built to give service under the most severe conditions.

The renewable features have been perfected, are simple and may be relied upon as being entirely effective.

Renewals can be easily and quickly made, when necessary, without taking the valve from the pipe line.

Screw End and Flange End types.
Made in Bronze or of metals to meet special conditions.
Good for 150 lb. Steam Working Pressure

*Write for Descriptive Bulletin and No. 20 Valve Catalog.*

**THE FAIRBANKS COMPANY**
BOSTON NEW YORK PITTSBURGH
*Distribution in All Principal Cities.*

# Imports of Paper and Paper Stock

*(Continued from page 64)*

## BALTIMORE IMPORTS

WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 4, 1930

Congoleum Nairn Co., Sarcoxie, Bordeaux, 986 bls. rags; Ambrodge, Antwerp, 346 bls. rags.
——, San Vicente, Aberdeen, Wash., 625 tons wood pulp.
S. Shapiro & Son, Tokai Maru, Kobe, 200 bls. rags.

## NEW HAVEN IMPORTS

WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 4, 1930

New Haven Paper & Board Co., Laura Annie Barnes, Dublin Shore, N. S., 6456 bls. wood pulp; 98/2 bls. wood pulp.

## NORFOLK IMPORTS

WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 4, 1930

E. J. Keller Co., Inc., Ambridge, ——, 70 bls. rags.
Chase National Bank, Ambridge, Antwerp, 110 bls. bagging.

## PHILADELPHIA IMPORTS

WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 4, 1930

Irving Trust Co., Nitonian, Manchester, 45 bls. new cuttings.
Robert Blank, Sarcoxie, St. Nazaire, 74 bls. rags.
P. Berlowitz, Sarcoxie, St. Nazaire, 227 bls. rags.
Castle & Overton, Inc., Sarcoxie, St. Nazaire, 89 bls. rags.
Arkus, Inc., Sarcoxie, Bordeaux, 72 bls. rags.
J. A. Steer & Co., Sarcoxie, Bordeaux, 34 bls. rags.
Castle & Overton, Inc., Sarcoxie, Bordeaux, 112 bls. rags.
Robert Blank, Sarcoxie, Bordeaux, 70 bls. rags.
Amtorg Trading Corp., Chickasaw, Leningrad, 1729 bls. rags.
Hoffman Lion Mills, Tokai Maru, Kobe, 25 bls. rags.
Belgam Corp., Tokai Maru, Kobe, 80 bls. rags.
J. Rosenberg, Tokai Maru, Kobe, 51 bls. rags.
N. Y. Trust Co., Tokai Maru, Yokohama, 95 bls. rags.
National City Bank, Cabo Espartel, Pasajes, 74 bls. rags.

## M. J. Scanlon Dead

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., October 3, 1930—M. J. Scanlon, prominent in the lumber industry of the United States for the past fifty years, and well known and highly respected in the paper industry, died at his home here late Thursday night following a stroke suffered in his office earlier in the day. He was 69 years old. Mr. Scanlon was vice-president of the Brooks-Scanlon Lumber Company and was an officer of a score of other lumber concerns.

In addition to having been vice president of the Brooks-Scanlon Corporation in Florida, he had been president of the Bahamas-Cuban Company, president of the Powell River Lumber Company in British Columbia, vice-president of the Trinity Portland Cement Company of Dallas, Texas; director of the W. H. Barber Company of Minneapolis, director of the American Timber Holding Company, director of the North American Timber Holding Company, director of the Burton Schwartz Cypress Company of Perry, Fla.; director of the Live Oak, Perry & Gulf Railway of Florida; director of the First National Bank in Minneapolis and director of the Atlantic National Bank in Jacksonville, Fla.

He was born at Lyndon, Wis., and as a young man began his lumbering career in Wisconsin. He came to Minnesota in 1884 as head salesman for the C. H. Ruddock Lumber Company and in 1888 formed a partnership with Henry E. Gipson. He joined with Dr. D. F. Brooks and Aronson S. Brooks in 1902 to form the Brooks-Scanlon Lumber Company and operated new developments at Nickerson, Cass Lake and Scanlon, Minn.

The company had a remarkable growth and soon expanded its operations to Florida, British Columbia, Central America and the Bahama Islands. It was at the Powell River development that Mr. Scanlon was able to work out many of his theories on community building. The company erected a plant and village which houses 5,000 employes in modern, beautiful homes located in parks with drives and amusement centers as parts of the unit.

An additional expenditure of $8,000,000 is being made in the plant and town at this time, following Mr. Scanlon's belief that expansion programs should be undertaken when business was slow.

He is survived by his widow; a daughter, Mrs. J. G. Sample of Lake Forest, Ill.; a stepdaughter, Mrs. George A. Easton, who makes her home in Europe, and a son, Robert H. Scanlon of Vancouver.

## I. P. Prepares For the Pulp Wood Cutting

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

MONTE VISTA, COL.—October 4, 1930.—Emerson Smith, timber cruiser for the International Paper Company has been making a survey in this section, for the purpose, it is understood of the logical establishment of camps, roadways and loading points for the timber which is to be cut by the International in the Rio Grande National forest. It is likely that the cutting will begin next spring.

## Beebee Power Corp. Case Postponed

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

WATERTOWN, N. Y., October 6, 1930.—It is reported that the trial of the action brought by Knowlton Brothers against the Beebee Power Corporation is being delayed because of an offer from F. L. Carlisle, of the St. Regis Paper Company, to take over the contemplated power development project. It is understood that the action brought by the paper concern will be discontinued if the offer proves satisfactory to the owners of stock in the Beebee Corporation although the terms will probably hinge on the speedy development of power rights. Knowlton Brothers are at present expending a considerable amount annually in obtaining operating power and it has made every effort to have the power project carried out inasmuch as it would reduce the overhead expenses to a considerable degree.

The development was started in 1920 but was stopped because of high construction costs and consequently the project has never been completed. The firm of Knowlton Brothers claims that it is now greatly in need of adequate operating power and that conditions for development are at this time very good. The agreement to carry out the project was entered into by the paper company in 1919 and since that time the St. Regis Paper Company has been connected with rumors relative to taking over the property on several occasions. The acquisition of the power by the St. Regis interests would give it virtual control of all the important water rights in this city.

## Continental Paper Co. Suspends Operation

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

GREENWICH, N. Y., October 6, 1930.—Announcement was made this week by the Continental Paper Company that the plant would suspend operations indefinitely within the next few weeks. The mill has been located here for many years and is regarded as the principal industry of the village. It has operated steadily on day and night schedules up to a few months ago furnishing employment to over one hundred employees.

It is reported on good authority that the company has been considering an offer to locate in a Maine town and if negotiations are satisfactory it is expected that the equipment will be moved. Officials refused to confirm the report that the business would be moved to another locality.

## Yellow Pine Mill Gets Tax Rebate

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 8, 1930.—The Bureau of Internal Revenue has announced refund of approximately $50,000 to the Yellow Pine Paper Mill Company, of Orange, Texas, for over-assessments of income and profits taxes for 1917 and 1920. The refunds include; $32,298.52 for 1917 and $17,733.14 for 1920.

# WOOD PULPS

All Grades

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## Acer, McLernon & Company Limited

CANADA CEMENT BUILDING
MONTREAL, P. Q.

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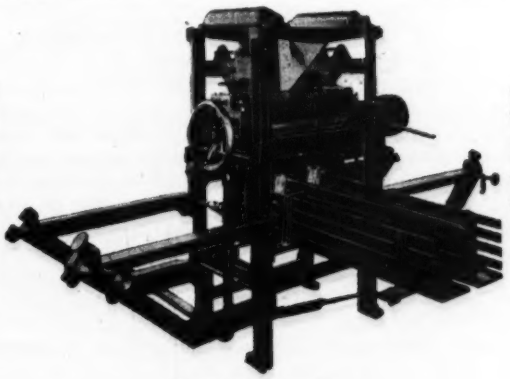

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GUARANTEED PRODUCTION

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## THE COVEL HANCHETT COMPANY
BIG RAPIDS, MICHIGAN
MAKERS OF KNIFE GRINDERS FOR OVER FORTY YEARS

## New York Market Review

Office of the PAPER TRADE JOURNAL,
Wednesday, October 8, 1930.

Conditions in the local paper market were fairly satisfactory during the past week. While trading was not so lively as at this time last year, demand for the various standard grades of paper is gradually improving. Inquiries for future needs are being received in good volume and the outlook for the future is promising. Prices are generally holding to schedule.

Demand for news print paper is seasonally active. Contract shipments are going forward to the publishers at a steady pace. Various rumors of consolidations are in the air and meetings now being held at New York, in which leaders of the industry are taking part, may result in more stabilized conditions and prices in the near future.

Trading in the paper board market was moderately active. The price situation is practically unchanged. Steadiness prevails in the fine paper market. Demand is seasonal and prices are generally holding to previously quoted levels. The trend of the coarse paper market is irregular. Wrapping paper is beginning to move in better volume than of late.

### Mechanical Pulp

The position of the ground wood market is practically unchanged. Production is being maintained in sufficient volume to take care of current requirements. Shipments against contract are moving in satisfactory volume for the time of year. Prices are generally holding to schedule and there is little talk of concessions around.

### Chemical Pulp

Some improvement was noticed in the chemical pulp market. Although demand for the various grades of both imported and domestic chemical pulp is rather restricted trading should be more lively in the next few weeks if the number of inquiries around are any indication. No radical price changes have been reported recently.

### Old Rope and Bagging

The old rope market was rather quiet during the week. Foreign manila rope is now quoted at from $2.85 to $3.00, while domestic manila rope is offered at from $3.25 to $3.50. Small mixed rope is moving in fair volume. The bagging market continues fairly active. Scrap bagging is in good request, while gunny is steady. Roofing bagging is dull.

### Rags

Paper mill demand for domestic rags is fairly persistent. Some grades of cotton cuttings are in better request than others. Prices are practically unchanged. Roofing stock and mixed rags are fairly steady. The imported rag market is still rather lifeless and prices abroad are higher than some dealers care to pay during the current business depression.

### Waste Paper

The better grades of paper stock are exhibiting a strong undertone. Offerings are scarce, especially of hard white envelope cuttings and soft white shavings, and prices are generally steady to firm. Board mill request for the lower grades is gradually expanding. While prices remain too low the position of the market would quickly improve should demand increase to any great extent.

### Twine

While most of the business transacted in the twine market during the past week was along routine lines trading should greatly improve from now until the end of the year. Most twine dealers are fairly optimistic regarding the immediate future of the industry. Prices are generally holding to previously quoted levels, without difficulty.

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## Fidalgo Drying Systems Issues New Bulletins

Fidalgo Drying Systems, Inc., has just issued two new bulletins, Nos. 310 and 311.

Bulletin No. 310 describes the Sticktite Drier Felt Seam. This seam has been used to replace the ordinary sewn seam in a number of mills in the East. The advantage of this seam is that if used on a new felt, the seam is guaranteed to last the life of the felt, eliminating thereby all sewing with its consequent saving in time and increased production.

Bulletin No. 311 describes the Leahy Chip Screen, which while well known on the Pacific Coast, is comparatively new in the East. This particular screen is of the vibrating type and requires very little floor space. Where installations of this screen have been made on the Pacific Coast, its performance has been very favorably commented upon.

Copies of these bulletins may be obtained by interested persons by writing to Fidalgo Drying Systems, Inc., 122 East 42 Street, New York.

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## Cost and Technical Men Play Golf

KALAMAZOO, Mich., September 26, 1930.—First honors in the golf tournament staged under the auspices of the Cost and Technical Association of the Paper Industry, Kalamazoo Valley division, were won by A. W. Cole, of the Rex Paper Company. Final play occurred Wednesday over the Maple Hills course and as result Cole was presented with a $40 golf bag by Edgar Brothers, of New York City.

The second prize, a pair of golf shoes from the same concern, went to Glenn Ingling, of the Kalamazoo Paper Company. Third prize, three golf balls was won by Harry C. Bradford, of the Rex Paper Company. Severns Balch, of the Watervliet Paper Company, Paul Torrie, Michigan Paper Company, Herbert Farnum, Watervliet Paper Company and Frank Whittington, Sutherland Paper Company, all secured prizes, the latter for the highest score.

Following the golf match, the club members adjourned to the Columbia hotel for dinner. Orrin Callahan, representative of Edgar Brothers, showed a motion film on the mining and preparation of clay.

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## Champion Paper Mill Damaged by Fire

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

CARTHAGE, N. Y., October 6, 1930.—The Champion Paper Mill was damaged by fire to some extent this week when a huge stack of kraft paper near the plant was ignited. The local fire department was called out and it was necessary for the men to remain on the scene for several hours before the blaze was extinguished. Officials claimed that the exact loss could not be determined as yet although it was fully covered by insurance.

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| Valuations | Steam Power Plants |
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## NEW ROGERS TYPE R
**SECTIONAL WHEEL KNIFE GRINDER**

Widely used for grinding paper & Chipper Knives
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Screens of All Metals

PERFORATED METALS

For use in Pulp and Paper Mills

# Miscellaneous Markets

Office of the PAPER TRADE JOURNAL,
Wednesday, October 8, 1930.

BLANC FIXE.—Trading in the blanc fixe market was moderately active. The contract movement was normal for the season. Prices are unchanged. The pulp is quoted at from $42.50 to $45.00 per ton, while the powder is selling at from 3¾ cents to 4½ cents per pound, in barrels, at works.

BLEACHING POWDER.—The position of the bleaching powder market is practically unchanged. Shipments against contract are moving in fair volume. Prices are generally holding to schedule, without difficulty. Bleaching powder is quoted at from $2.00 to $2.35 per 100 pounds, in drums, at works.

CASEIN.—Demand for casein is fairly satisfactory. Domestic standard ground is still quoted at 12½ cents and finely ground at 14 cents per pound. Argentine standard ground is selling at 13½ cents and finely ground at 14½ cents per pound, all in bags, car lot quantities.

CAUSTIC SODA.—Offerings of caustic soda are adequate to meet current requirements. Although competition is keen, prices are unchanged. Solid caustic soda is quoted at from $2.90 to $2.95, while the flake and the ground are selling at from $3.30 to $3.35 per 100 pounds, in large drums, at works.

CHINA CLAY.—Steadiness prevails in the china clay market. The contract movement is well up to average. Prices are holding to schedule. Imported china clay is quoted at from $15 to $25 per ton, ship side, while domestic paper making clay is selling at from $8 to $13 per ton, at mine.

CHLORINE.—Some improvement was noticed in the demand for chlorine from the paper mills. Contract shipments are moving at a satisfactory pace. Prices are unchanged. Chlorine is quoted at from $2.40 to $2.45 per 100 pounds, in tanks, or multi-unit cars, in ton lots, or over, at works.

ROSIN.—The rosin market continues to fluctuate. Prices are easy. The grades of gum rosin used in the paper mills are now quoted at from $5.50 to $5.60 per 280 pounds, in barrels, at yard. Wood rosin was weaker and is now offered at $4.66 per 280 pounds, in barrels, on dock.

SALT CAKE.—Conditions in the salt cake market are practically unchanged. Offerings are about sufficient to take care of current needs. Prices are fairly steady. Salt cake is still quoted at from $22 to $25 per ton, while chrome salt cake is selling at from $20 to $21 per ton, in bulk, at works.

SODA ASH.—The soda ash market was fairly active during the past week. Contract shipments are reported to be going forward in good volume. Prices are unchanged. Contract quotations on soda ash, in car lots, at works, are as follows: in bags, $1.32 ½; and in barrels, $1.55 per 100 pounds.

STARCH.—Mainly due to unfavorable conditions in the grain markets, quotations on paper making starch have declined slightly. Demand from the paper mills, however, is normal. Special paper making starch is now quoted at $3.62 per 100 pounds, in bags, and at $3.89 in barrels, at works.

SULPHATE OF ALUMINA.—The sulphate of alumina market is exhibiting a strong undertone. Contract shipments are going forward to the paper mills in good volume. Commercial grades are quoted at from $1.40 to $1.55, and iron free at from $1.90 to $2.05 per 100 pounds, in barrels, at works.

SULPHUR.—Supplies of sulphur are going forward in seasonal volume. Sulphur is quoted at $18 per ton, at mine, on orders of 1,000 tons, or over, on yearly contracts, and at $20 per ton for any smaller quantity over that period. On spot and nearby car loads, the quotation is $21 per ton.

TALC.—Demand for talc was rather light during the past week. Shipments against contract, however, were about normal. Prices remain unchanged. Domestic talc is quoted at from $16 to $18 per ton, in bulk, while imported talc is selling at from $18 to $20 per ton, in bags, ship side.

# Market Quotations

## Paper

(F. o. b. Mill)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ledgers | 11.00 | @ | 38.00 |
| Bonds | 9.00 | @ | 53.25 |
| Writings— | | | |
| Extra Superfine | 14.00 | @ | 32.00 |
| Superfine | 14.00 | @ | 32.00 |
| Tub sized | 10.00 | @ | 15.00 |
| Engine sized | 8.00 | @ | 11.00 |
| Book, Cased— | | | |
| S. & S. C. | 6.00 | @ | 7.50 |
| M. F. | 5.75 | @ | 7.00 |
| Coated and Enamel | 7.50 | @ | 12.00 |
| Lithograph | 7.50 | @ | 12.00 |
| Tissues—Per Ream— | | | |
| White No. 1 | .75 | @ | 1.00 |
| Anti-Tarnish | 1.35 | @ | 1.90 |
| Colored | 1.00 | @ | 2.00 |
| White No. 2 | .75 | @ | .80 |
| Kraft | 1.00 | @ | 1.10 |
| Manila | .75 | @ | .80 |
| Kraft— | | | |
| No. 1 Domestic | 5.75 | @ | 6.25 |
| No. 2 Domestic | 3.75 | @ | 5.00 |
| Southern | 3.50 | @ | 4.50 |
| Imported | 6.50 | @ | 7.00 |
| Manila— | | | |
| No. 1 Jute | 9.00 | @ | 9.25 |
| No. 2 Jute | 7.75 | @ | 8.50 |
| No. 1 Wood | 4.75 | @ | 5.25 |
| No. 2 Wood | 4.00 | @ | 4.50 |
| Butchers | 3.75 | @ | 4.25 |
| Fibre Papers— | | | |
| No. 1 Fibre | 5.00 | @ | 5.50 |
| No. 2 Fibre | 4.75 | @ | 5.25 |
| Common Bogus | 2.75 | @ | 3.00 |
| Screenings | 3.00 | @ | 3.25 |
| Card Middles | 4.00 | @ | 5.00 |
| Glassine— | | | |
| Bleached, basis 25 lbs. | 13.00 | @ | 16.00 |
| Bleached, basis 20 lbs. | 15.00 | @ | 16.00 |

(Delivered New York)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| News, per ton— | | | |
| Rolls, contract | 62.00 | @ | — |
| Rolls, spot | 62.00 | @ | — |
| Sheets | 67.00 | @ | — |
| Side Runs | 47.00 | @ | 52.00 |
| Boards—per ton— | | | |
| News | 30.00 | @ | — |
| Straw | 40.00 | @ | — |
| Chip | 27.50 | @ | — |
| Binders' Boards | 65.00 | @ | 70.00 |
| 85 Test Jute Liner | 37.50 | @ | 40.00 |
| Sgl. Mla. Lt. Chip. | 42.50 | @ | 45.00 |

(F. o. b. Mill)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wood Pulp Boards | 75.00 | @ | 80.00 |

## Mechanical Pulp

(On Dock)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. 1 Imported— | | | |
| Moist | 28.00 | @ | 30.00 |
| Dry | 30.00 | @ | 32.00 |

(F. o. b. Mill)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. 1 Domestic | 26.00 | @ | 30.00 |

## Chemical Pulp

(On Dock, Atlantic Ports)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sulphite (Imported)— | | | |
| Bleached | 3.00 | @ | 4.25 |
| Easy Bleaching | 2.60 | @ | 2.80 |
| No. 1 strong unbleached | 2.10 | @ | 2.65 |
| Mitscherlich unbleached | 2.25 | @ | 2.85 |
| No. 2 strong unbleached | 2.10 | @ | 2.35 |
| No. 1 Kraft | 1.65 | @ | 2.15 |
| No. 2 Kraft | 1.55 | @ | 1.65 |
| Sulphate— | | | |
| Bleached | 3.40 | @ | 3.85 |

(F. o. b. Pulp Mill)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sulphite (Domestic)— | | | |
| Bleached | 2.65 | @ | 4.75 |
| Easy Bleaching Sulphite | 2.55 | @ | 2.75 |
| News Sulphite | 2.35 | @ | 2.60 |
| Mitscherlich | 2.75 | @ | 3.25 |
| Kraft (Domestic) | 2.10 | @ | 3.50 |
| Soda Bleached | 2.90 | @ | 3.20 |

## Domestic Rags

New Rags

(Prices to Mill f. o. b N. Y.)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Shirt Cuttings— | | | |
| New White, No. 1 | 8.25 | @ | 8.75 |
| New White, No. 2 | 7.25 | @ | 7.75 |
| Silesias No. 1 | 6.50 | @ | 7.00 |
| New Unbleached | 9.00 | @ | 9.50 |
| New Blue Prints | 5.25 | @ | 5.50 |
| New Soft Blacks | 4.50 | @ | 5.00 |
| Blue Overall | 6.50 | @ | 6.75 |
| Washables | 4.25 | @ | 4.75 |
| Fancy | 4.75 | @ | 5.25 |
| Mixed Khaki Cuttings | 4.75 | @ | 5.25 |
| Pink Corset Cuttings | 7.50 | @ | 8.00 |
| O. D. Khaki Cuttings | 5.15 | @ | 5.75 |
| Men's Corduroy | 3.75 | @ | 4.25 |
| New Mixed Blacks | 3.50 | @ | 3.75 |

Old Rags

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| White, No. 1— | | | |
| Repacked | 5.50 | @ | 6.00 |
| Miscellaneous | 4.50 | @ | 5.00 |
| White, No. 2— | | | |
| Repacked | 3.00 | @ | 3.50 |
| Miscellaneous | 2.50 | @ | 2.75 |
| St. Soiled, White | 2.00 | @ | 2.15 |
| Thirds and Blues— | | | |
| Repacked | 2.25 | @ | 2.50 |
| Miscellaneous | 1.75 | @ | 2.00 |
| Black Stockings | 3.25 | @ | 3.75 |
| Roofing Rags— | | | |
| Cloth Strippings | 1.25 | @ | 1.30 |
| No. 1 | 1.25 | @ | 1.30 |
| No. 2 | .90 | @ | 1.00 |
| No. 3 | .70 | @ | .80 |
| No. 4 | .65 | @ | .70 |
| No. 5A | .50 | @ | .60 |

## Foreign Rags

New Rags

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New Dark Cuttings | 2.50 | @ | 3.00 |
| New Mixed Cuttings | 2.25 | @ | 2.75 |
| New Light Silesias | 6.25 | @ | 6.50 |
| Light Flannelettes | 6.50 | @ | 7.00 |
| Unbleached Cuttings | 9.00 | @ | 9.50 |
| New White Cuttings | 8.00 | @ | 8.50 |
| New Light Oxfords | 6.00 | @ | 6.50 |
| New Light Prints | 4.75 | @ | 5.25 |

Old Rags

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. 1 White Linens | 7.25 | @ | 8.00 |
| No. 2 White Linens | 5.75 | @ | 6.75 |
| No. 3 White Linens | 4.75 | @ | 5.25 |
| No. 4 White Linens | 3.00 | @ | 3.50 |
| No. 1 White Cotton | 5.50 | @ | 6.25 |
| No. 2 White Cotton | 4.50 | @ | 5.00 |
| No. 3 White Cotton | 3.00 | @ | 4.00 |
| No. 4 White Cotton | 1.75 | @ | 2.10 |
| Extra Light Prints | 2.75 | @ | 3.00 |
| Ord. Light Prints | 2.15 | @ | 2.40 |
| Med. Light Prints | 1.70 | @ | 1.80 |
| Dutch Blue Cottons | 2.10 | @ | 2.20 |
| French Blue Linens | 2.65 | @ | 2.75 |
| German Blue Linens | 2.25 | @ | 2.40 |
| German Blue Cottons | 1.85 | @ | 1.90 |
| Checks and Blues | 1.85 | @ | 1.90 |
| Lindsay Garments | 1.20 | @ | 1.30 |
| Dark Cottons | 1.00 | @ | 1.10 |
| Old Shopperies | .95 | @ | 1.00 |
| New Shopperies | .95 | @ | 1.05 |
| French Blues | 1.90 | @ | 2.00 |

## Old Rope and Bagging

(Prices to Mill f. o. b. N. Y.)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gunny No. 1— | | | |
| Foreign | 1.60 | @ | 1.65 |
| Domestic | 1.65 | @ | 1.75 |
| Wool Tares, light | 1.35 | @ | 1.45 |
| Wool Tares, heavy | 1.40 | @ | 1.45 |
| Bright Bagging | 1.35 | @ | 1.45 |
| Small Mixed Rope | 1.15 | @ | 1.25 |
| Manila Rope— | | | |
| Foreign | 2.85 | @ | 3.00 |
| Domestic | 3.25 | @ | 3.50 |
| New Burlap Cut | 2.25 | @ | 2.50 |
| Hessian Jute Threads— | | | |
| Foreign | 3.50 | @ | 4.00 |
| Domestic | 2.50 | @ | 2.75 |

## Old Waste Papers

(F. o. b. New York)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Shavings— | | | |
| Hard, white, No. 1 | 3.00 | @ | 3.25 |
| Hard, white, No. 2 | 2.40 | @ | 2.55 |
| Soft, white, No. 1 | 2.80 | @ | 2.90 |
| White envelope cuttings | 2.90 | @ | 3.10 |
| Flat Stock— | | | |
| Stitchless | 1.30 | @ | 1.40 |
| Overissue Mag. | 1.30 | @ | 1.40 |
| Solid Flat Book | 1.20 | @ | 1.30 |
| Crumpled No. 1 | .90 | @ | 1.00 |
| Solid Book Ledger | 2.00 | @ | 2.10 |
| Ledger Stock | 1.30 | @ | 1.40 |
| New B. B. Chips | .35 | @ | .45 |
| Manilas— | | | |
| New Env. Cut. | 2.40 | @ | 2.60 |
| New Cuttings | 1.50 | @ | 1.75 |
| Extra No. 1 old | 1.25 | @ | 1.35 |
| Print | .60 | @ | .65 |
| Bogus Wrapper | .60 | @ | .65 |
| Container | .40 | @ | .50 |
| Old Kraft Machine— | | | |
| Compressed bales | 1.45 | @ | 1.55 |
| News— | | | |
| No. 1 White News | 1.77 | @ | 1.87 |
| Strictly Overissue | .50 | @ | .55 |
| Strictly Folded | .35 | @ | .40 |
| No. 1 Mixed Paper | .25 | @ | .30 |
| Common Paper | .15 | @ | .20 |

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New York City

### Twines
(F. o. b. Mill)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Cotton—** | | | |
| No. 1 | .39 | @ | .40 |
| No. 2 | .37 | @ | .38 |
| No. 3 | .36 | @ | .37 |
| B. C., 18 basis | .38 | @ | .40 |
| A. B. Italian, 18 basis | .48 | @ | .53 |
| **Finished Jute—** | | | |
| Dark 18 basis | .24 | @ | .25 |
| Light 18 basis | .27 | @ | .28 |
| **Jute Wrappings, 3-6 Ply—** | | | |
| No. 1 | .19 | @ | .21 |
| No. 2 | .18 | @ | .20 |
| **Tube Rope—** | | | |
| 4-ply and larger | .16 | @ | .17 |
| **Fine Tube Yarn—** | | | |
| 5-ply and larger | .21 | @ | .25 |
| 4-ply | .25 | @ | .29 |
| 3-ply | .28 | @ | .32 |
| **Unfinished India—** | | | |
| Basis | .13 | @ | .14 |
| **Paper Makers Twine** | | | |
| Balls | .11 | @ | .12 |
| **Box Twine, 2-3 ply** | .15 | @ | .17 |
| Jute Rope | .17 | @ | .19 |
| **Amer. Hemp, 6** | .29 | @ | .31 |
| **Sisal Hay Rope—** | | | |
| No. 1 Basis | .16 | @ | .18 |
| No. 2 Basis | .14 | @ | .16 |
| **Sisal Lath Yarn—** | | | |
| No. 1 | .14 | @ | .16 |
| No. 2 | .12 | @ | .14 |
| **Manila Rope** | .22 | @ | .24 |

## CHICAGO

### Paper
(F. o. b. Mill)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Rag Bond** | .30 | @ | .53¼ |
| **Water Marked Sulphite Bond** | .09 | @ | .12 |
| **Sulphite Bond** | .06¼ | @ | .11 |
| **Superfine writing** | .18 | @ | .24 |
| **No. 1 fine writing** | .14 | @ | .18 |
| **No. 2 fine writing** | .12 | @ | .14 |
| **No. 3 fine writing** | .08½ | @ | .12 |
| **No. 1 M. F. Book** | .06½ | @ | .07¼ |
| **No. 2 M. F. Book** | .05¼ | @ | .06¾ |
| **No. 1 S.&S.C. Book** | .06¾ | @ | .07¾ |
| **No. 2 S.&S.C. Book** | .05¾ | @ | .06½ |
| **Coated Book** | .07½ | @ | .12 |
| **Coated Label** | .07½ | @ | .10 |
| **No. 1 Manila** | .04¼ | @ | .05¾ |
| **No. 1 Fibre** | .04¾ | @ | .05¾ |
| **No. 2 Manila** | .04¼ | @ | .04¾ |
| **Butcher's Manila** | .04 | @ | .04½ |
| **No. 1 Kraft** | 5.00 | @ | 5.50 |
| **Southern Kraft** | 3.75 | @ | 4.00 |
| **No. 2 Kraft** | 3.75 | @ | 4.00 |
| **Wood Tag Boards** | .04¼ | @ | .06¼ |
| **Sulphite Sreenings** | .03 | @ | .03¼ |
| **Manila Tissue—** | | | |
| 24x36 Sheet | .07 | @ | .07½ |
| **White Tissue—** | | | |
| 20x30 Sheet | .07¼ | @ | .07½ |
| (Delivered Central Territory) | | | |
| **News, per ton—** | | | |
| Rolls, contract | 62.00 | @ | — |
| Sheets | 67.00 | @ | — |
| **Boards, per ton—** | | | |
| Plain Chip | 30.00 | @ | 35.00 |
| Solid News | 37.50 | @ | — |
| Solid News | 32.50 | @ | 37.50 |
| Manila Lined Chip | 40.00 | @ | 45.00 |
| **Container Lined—** | | | |
| 85 Test | 50.00 | @ | 55.00 |
| 100 Test | 55.00 | @ | 60.00 |

### Old Papers
(F. o. b. Chicago)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Shavings—** | | | |
| No. 1 Hard White | 2.35 | @ | 2.40 |
| White Env. Cut | | | |
| No. 1 Soft Shavings | 2.10 | @ | 2.15 |
| No. 1 Mixed | .30 | @ | .35 |
| No. 2 Mixed | .25 | @ | .35 |
| **Ledger & Writings** | 1.25 | @ | 1.35 |
| **Solid Books** | 1.05 | @ | 1.10 |
| **Blanks** | 1.60 | @ | 1.65 |
| **Krafts** | 1.30 | @ | 1.40 |
| **New Kraft Cuts** | 1.50 | @ | 1.70 |
| **Manila Envelope Cuttings** | 1.65 | @ | 1.70 |
| **Ex. No. 1 Manila** | 1.30 | @ | 1.45 |
| **Print Manila** | .45 | @ | .50 |
| **Folded News (over-issue** | .40 | @ | .45 |
| **Old Newspapers—** | | | |
| No. 1 | .35 | @ | .40 |
| No. 2 | .30 | @ | .35 |
| **Mixed Papers—** | | | |
| No. 1 | .30 | @ | .35 |
| **Roofing Stocks—** | | | |
| (F. o. b. Chicago, net cash) | | | |
| No. 1 | 30.00 | @ | — |
| No. 2 | 28.00 | @ | — |

## PHILADELPHIA

### Paper
(F. o. b. Mill)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Bonds** | .05 | @ | .40 |
| **Ledgers** | .08 | @ | .40 |
| **Writings—** | | | |
| Superfine | .12½ | @ | .18 |
| Extra fine | .18 | @ | .22 |
| Fine | .17 | @ | .26 |
| Fine, No. 2 | .15 | @ | .25 |
| Fine, No. 3 | .09 | @ | .20 |
| **Book, M. F.** | .05 | @ | .07 |
| **Book, S. S. & C.** | .05 | @ | .07½ |
| **Book, Coated** | .09 | @ | .16 |
| **Coated Lithograph** | .07 | @ | .11 |
| **Label** | .07 | @ | .11 |
| **No. 1 Jute Manila** | .07 | @ | .09 |
| **Manila Sul., No. 1** | .03½ | @ | .05½ |
| **Manila No. 2** | .03 | @ | .04 |
| No. 1 Kraft | .05¼ | @ | .06 |
| No. 2 Kraft | .03½ | @ | .04 |
| **Southern Kraft No. 1** | — | @ | .03¾ |
| **Southern Kraft No. 2** | — | @ | .03½ |
| Common Bogus | .03 | @ | .04 |
| (Delivered Philadelphia) | | | |
| **News Print Rolls** | 62.00 | @ | — |
| **Straw Board** | 52.50 | @ | 70.00 |
| News Board | 32.50 | @ | 35.00 |
| Chip Board | 30.00 | @ | 32.00 |
| **Wood Pulp Board** | 85.00 | @ | 95.00 |
| **Binder Boards—** | | | |
| No. 1, per ton | 75.00 | | |
| No. 2, per ton | 70.00 | | |
| Carload lots | 68.00 | @ | 70.00 |
| **Tarred Felts—** | | | |
| Regular | 55.50 | @ | 57.00 |
| Slaters (per roll) | .84 | @ | .94 |
| **Best Tarred, 1-ply (per roll)** | 1.95 | @ | 2.10 |
| **Best Tarred, 2-ply (per roll)** | 1.50 | @ | 1.60 |
| **Best Tarred, 3-ply** | 2.00 | @ | 2.25 |

### Domestic Rags (New)
(Price to Mill, f. o. b. Phila.)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Shirt Cuttings—** | | | |
| New White, No. 1 | .09 | @ | .09½ |
| New White, No. 2 | .07 | @ | .07½ |
| Light Silesias | .07 | @ | .07½ |
| Silesias, No. 1 | .07 | @ | .09 |
| Black Silesia, soft | .05 | @ | .05½ |
| New Unbleached | .08½ | @ | .09 |
| Washable, No. 1 | .04½ | @ | .05 |
| Blue Overall | .07½ | @ | .08 |
| **Cottons—According to grades—** | | | |
| Washable, No. 2 | .03 | @ | — |
| New Blue | .03 | @ | .03½ |
| Fancy | .05 | @ | .05½ |
| New Black Soft | .05 | @ | .05¾ |
| New Light Seconds | .02½ | @ | .03 |
| New Dark Seconds | 1.85 | @ | 2.00 |
| **Khaki Cuttings—** | | | |
| No. 1 O. D. | .05½ | @ | .05¾ |
| No. 2 Mixed | .04½ | @ | .04¾ |
| **Corduroy** | .03 | @ | .03½ |
| New Canvas | .08½ | @ | .09 |
| New Black Mixed | .03¾ | @ | .04½ |

### Bagging
(F. o. b. Phila.)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Gunny, No. 1—** | | | |
| Foreign | 1.50 | @ | 1.60 |
| Domestic | 1.75 | @ | — |
| Manila Rope | 3.50 | @ | 4.00 |
| **Sisal Rope** | 1.50 | @ | — |
| **Mixed Rope** | 1.10 | @ | 1.25 |
| **Scrap Burlaps—** | | | |
| No. 1 | 1.50 | @ | 1.60 |
| No. 2 | 1.10 | @ | 1.20 |
| **Wool Tares, heavy** | 3.00 | @ | — |
| Mixed Strings | 1.15 | @ | 1.25 |
| **No. 1, New Light Burlap** | 2.50 | @ | 2.75 |
| **New Burlap Cuttings** | 2.00 | @ | 2.25 |

### Old Papers
(F. o. b. Phila.)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Shavings—** | | | |
| No. 1 Hard White | 2.65 | @ | 2.75 |
| No. 2 Hard White | 2.30 | @ | 2.50 |
| No. 1 Soft White | 2.25 | @ | 2.50 |
| No. 2 Soft White | 1.40 | @ | 1.60 |
| No. 1 Mixed | .90 | @ | 1.00 |
| No. 2 Mixed | .60 | @ | .70 |
| **Solid Ledger Stock** | 1.55 | @ | 1.65 |
| **Writing Paper** | 1.05 | @ | 1.25 |
| No. 1 Books, heavy | 1.00 | @ | 1.15 |
| No. 2 Books, light | .90 | @ | .95 |
| **No. 1 New Manila** | 2.15 | @ | 2.30 |
| **No. 1 Old Manila** | 1.50 | @ | 1.60 |
| **Print Manila** | .50 | @ | .60 |
| **Container Manila** | .45 | @ | .50 |
| **Old Kraft** | 1.35 | @ | 1.40 |
| **Common Paper** | .25 | @ | .35 |
| **No. 1 Mixed Paper** | .25 | @ | .30 |
| **Straw Board, Chip** | .35 | @ | .40 |
| **Binders Board, Chip** | .35 | @ | .45 |
| **Corrugated Board** | .50 | @ | .60 |
| **Overissue News** | .45 | @ | .50 |
| **Old Newspaper** | .25 | @ | .30 |

### Domestic Rags (Old)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **White No. 1—** | | | |
| Repacked | 4.25 | @ | 4.50 |
| Miscellaneous | 3.50 | @ | 3.75 |
| **M. G.** | 6.00 | @ | — |
| **Thirds and Blues—** | | | |
| Repacked | 2.00 | @ | 2.25 |
| Miscellaneous | 1.60 | @ | 1.80 |
| **Black Stockings (Export)** | 3.90 | @ | 4.25 |
| **Roofing Stock—** | | | |
| Foreign No. 1 | 1.25 | @ | 1.30 |
| Repacked | .80 | @ | .90 |
| No. 2 | .70 | @ | .75 |
| No. 3 (Roofing) | .30 | @ | .40 |
| No. 4 | .30 | @ | .40 |
| No. 5A | .70 | @ | .75 |
| B | .40 | @ | .40 |
| C | .25 | @ | .30 |

## BOSTON

### Paper
(F. o. b. Mill)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Ledgers—** | | | |
| Sulphite | .07½ | @ | .12½ |
| Rag content | .15 | @ | .30 |
| All rag | .38 | @ | .52½ |
| **Bonds—** | | | |
| Sulphite | .06½ | @ | .11½ |
| Rag content | .15 | @ | .30 |
| All rag | .36½ | @ | .65 |
| **Writings** | .06½ | @ | .20 |
| Superfines | .11 | @ | .31 |
| **Book, Super** | .06 | @ | .09 |
| **Book, M. F.** | .05½ | @ | .08½ |
| **Book, Coated** | .08½ | @ | .18 |
| **Coated Litho** | .09 | @ | .12 |
| **Label** | .09½ | @ | .15 |
| **Jute Manila No. 1** | .11 | @ | .13 |
| **Manila, Sul. No. 1** | .04¾ | @ | .06¼ |
| **Manila, Sul. No. 2** | .03¾ | @ | .04½ |
| **No. 1 Kraft** | .04¾ | @ | .06 |
| **No. 2 Kraft** | .03¾ | @ | .05 |
| (Less car-freight to Boston) | | | |
| **Southern Kraft** | .03¾ | @ | .04¾ |
| (F. o. b. destination in carload lots, f. o. b. mill in less than carload lots.) | | | |
| **Common Bogus** | .02 | @ | .02¾ |
| Delivered New England points | | | |
| **News Print Rolls** | 61.50 | @ | — |
| **Straw Boards, rolls** | .009 | | 52.50 |
| **Straw Board in Sheets, basis 35s to 70s** | 54.50 | @ | 55.00 |
| **Filled News Board** | 32.50 | @ | — |
| **Chip Board** | 30.00 | @ | — |
| **Chip Board (Special)** | 32.50 | @ | — |
| **Single Manila Lined Chip** | 45.00 | @ | — |
| **Single White, Patent Coated Newsboard Bender** | 65.00 | @ | 80.00 |
| **Wood Pulp Board** | 75.00 | @ | 80.00 |
| **Binder Boards** | 70.00 | @ | 75.00 |
| (F. o. b. Mill) | | | |
| **Tarred Felts—** | | | |
| Regular, carload lots | 65.00 | @ | — |

### Old Papers
(F. o. b. Boston)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Shavings—** | | | |
| No. 1 Hard White | 3.25 | @ | 3.75 |
| No. 2 Hard White | 2.60 | @ | 2.90 |
| No. 1 Soft White | 2.50 | @ | 2.60 |
| No. 1 Mixed | 1.10 | @ | 1.15 |
| No. 2 Mixed | .85 | @ | .90 |
| **Solid Ledger Stock** | — | @ | 2.25 |
| **No. 1 Books, Heavy** | 1.00 | @ | — |
| **No. 1 Books, Light** | .85 | @ | — |
| **Crumpled Stitchless Book Stock** | — | @ | .70 |
| **Manila Env. Cuttings** | 2.00 | @ | 2.25 |
| **No. 1 Old Manila** | — | @ | .60 |
| **White Blank News** | 1.50 | @ | 1.60 |
| **Old Kraft** | 1.30 | @ | 1.35 |
| **Print Manila** | .75 | @ | .80 |
| **No. 1 Mixed Paper** | .20 | @ | .25 |
| **Overissue News** | .35 | @ | .40 |
| **Old Newspapers** | .37½ | @ | .40 |
| **Box Board, Chip** | .50 | @ | .55 |
| **Corrugated Boxes** | — | @ | .45 |

### Bagging
(F. o. b. Boston)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Gunny No. 1—** | | | |
| Foreign | — | @ | 1.65 |
| Domestic | 1.50 | @ | — |
| **Manila Rope—** | | | |
| Foreign | 3.25 | @ | 3.50 |
| Domestic | — | @ | 3.50 |
| Transmission Rope | 2.35 | @ | 2.50 |
| **Mixed Springs** | — | @ | 1.00 |
| **Jute Wool Strings** | .90 | @ | 1.00 |
| **Jute Carpet Threads** | 1.00 | @ | 1.10 |
| **Scrap Burlaps** | 1.30 | @ | 1.35 |
| **Scrap Sisal** | — | @ | 1.50 |
| **Scrap Sisal for shredding** | — | @ | 1.75 |
| **Wool Tares, heavy** | 1.60 | @ | — |
| **New Burlap Cutting** | 1.75 | @ | 2.00 |
| **Australian Wool Pouches** | 2.50 | @ | 2.75 |
| **Heavy Baling Bagging** | — | @ | 2.00 |

### Domestic Rags (New)
(F. o. b. Boston)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Shirt Cuttings—** | | | |
| New White No. 1 | .08 | @ | .08½ |
| New White No. 2 | — | @ | .06 |
| Silesias No. 1 | .06 | @ | .06¾ |
| New Unbleached | — | @ | .09¼ |
| Fancy | .04 | @ | .04½ |
| Washable | .04 | @ | .04½ |
| **Cottons—According to grades** | | | |
| Blue Overalls | .06¼ | @ | .06¾ |
| New Black, soft | .04 | @ | .04¼ |
| Khaki Cuttings | .04 | @ | .04¼ |
| O. D. Khaki | .05 | @ | — |
| Corduroy | .03 | @ | .03½ |
| New Canvas | .08 | @ | .08¼ |

### Domestic Rags (Old)
(F. o. b. Boston)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Canvas** | .04½ | @ | — |
| **White No. 1—** | | | |
| Repacked | 4.75 | @ | 5.25 |
| Miscellaneous | 5.00 | @ | — |
| **White No. 2—** | | | |
| Repacked | .04½ | @ | .05 |
| Miscellaneous | .03½ | @ | .04 |
| **Twos and Blues** | 2.75 | @ | 3.00 |
| **Thirds and Blues—** | | | |
| Repacked | 2.25 | @ | 2.50 |
| Miscellaneous | 1.75 | @ | 1.90 |
| **Black Stockings** | — | @ | 4.00 |
| **Roofing Stock—** | | | |
| No. 1 | 1.25 | @ | 1.50 |
| No. 2 | .90 | @ | 1.00 |
| No. 3 | .85 | @ | .90 |
| No. 4 | .75 | @ | .85 |

### Foreign Rags
(F. o. b. Boston)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Dark Cottons** | .95 | @ | 1.00 |
| **New No. 1 Shirt Cuttings** | 8.50 | @ | 9.00 |
| **Dutch Blues** | 2.25 | @ | 2.50 |
| **Lace Curtains** | 4.50 | @ | 4.75 |
| **New Checks & Blues** | 4.25 | @ | 4.60 |
| **Old Fustians** | 1.90 | @ | 2.00 |
| **Old Linsey Garments** | 1.20 | @ | — |

## TORONTO

(Delivered Toronto)

### Paper
(F. o. b. Mill)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Bond—** | | | |
| No. 1 Sulphite | .12¾ | @ | — |
| No. 2 Sulphite | .10¾ | @ | — |
| No. 1 Colored | .13¾ | @ | — |
| No. 2 Colored | .11¾ | @ | — |
| **Ledgers (sulphite)** | — | @ | — |
| **Ledgers, No. 1** | .36 | @ | — |
| **Ledgers, No. 2** | .27 | @ | — |
| **Writing** | .09½ | @ | .10 |
| **Book—** | | | |
| No. 1 M. F. (carloads) | 7.50 | @ | — |
| No. 2 M. F. (carloads) | 7.25 | @ | — |
| No. 3 M. F. (carloads) | 7.00 | @ | — |
| No. 1 S. C. (carloads) | 8.00 | @ | — |
| No. 2 S. C. (carloads) | 7.75 | @ | — |
| No. 3 S. C. (carloads) | 7.50 | @ | — |
| No. 1 Coated and Litho | 13.25 | @ | — |
| No. 2 Coated and Litho | 12.25 | @ | — |
| No. 3 Coated and Litho | 10.00 | @ | 11.50 |
| **Coated tinted** | 14.50 | @ | — |
| **Wrapping—** | | | |
| Rag Brown | 4.95 | @ | — |
| White Wrap | 5.25 | @ | — |
| "B" Manila | 5.00 | @ | — |
| No. 1 Manila | 5.40 | @ | — |
| Fiber | 5.40 | @ | — |
| Kraft, M. F. | 5.90 | @ | — |
| White, No. 2 | 2.00 | @ | 2.25 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **News, per ton—** | | | |
| Rolls (contract) | 61.50 | @ | 62.00 |
| Sheets | 67.00 | @ | — |

### Pulp
(F. o. b. Mill)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Ground Wood** | 30.00 | @ | 32.00 |
| **Sulphite easy bleaching** | 60.00 | @ | — |
| **Sulphite news grade** | 60.00 | @ | — |
| **Sulphite, bleached** | 72.50 | @ | 75.00 |
| **Sulphate** | 60.00 | @ | — |

### Old Waste Paper
(In carload lots, f. o. b. Toronto)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Shavings—** | | | |
| White Env. Cut | 3.00 | @ | — |
| Soft White Book Shavings | 2.85 | @ | — |
| White Blk. News | 1.60 | @ | — |
| **Book and Ledger—** | | | |
| Flat Magazine and Book Stock (old) | 1.40 | @ | — |
| Light and Crumpled Book Stock | 1.25 | @ | — |
| Ledgers and Writ- | | | |
| Solid Ledgers | 1.50 | @ | — |
| **Manilas—** | | | |
| New Manila Cut | 1.50 | @ | — |
| Printed Manilas | 1.00 | @ | — |
| Kraft | 2.25 | @ | — |
| **News and Scrap—** | | | |
| Strictly Overissue | .85 | @ | — |
| Strictly Folded | .85 | @ | — |
| **No. 1 Mixed Paper** | .65 | @ | — |

### Domestic Rags
(Price to mills, f. o. b. Toronto)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **No. 1 White Shirt Cuttings** | .09¼ | @ | .10 |
| **Fancy Shirt Cuttings** | .04 | @ | .04¼ |

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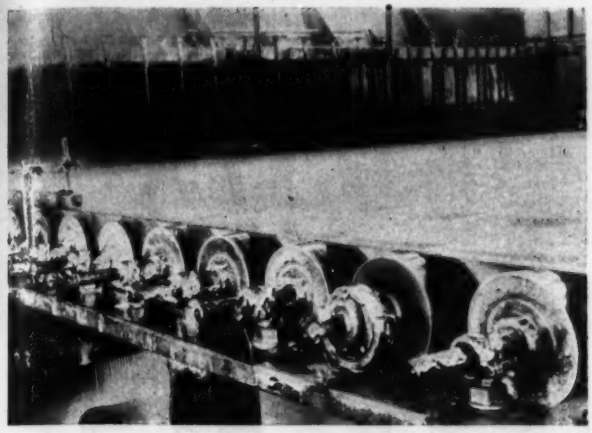

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